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WASHINGTON.

CAUSE OF THE CHICAGO LABOR TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The bread riots at Chicago, as they are coming to be called, are not considered here to have their cause in the general financial condition of the country. They are believed to be wholly abnormal, and not likely to be repeated in other cities. After the Chicago fire thousands of working men rushed there for employment, and now that work has been exhausted, they find themselves unable to leave the city because they have used up their wages in living. The subject is regarded by many as one appealing to private charity rather than demanding public legislation.

A TRIBUNE SLANDER STOPPED.

The statement in the *Tribune* that the Treasury Department expended in one year $43,000 for street-car tickets seemed to be so absurd as not to need contradiction. It appears, however, to have been taken by some people for the truth, or, at any rate, some papers are pretending to believe it. A brief arithmetical calculation will show its absurdity; $43,000 would purchase 860,000 car-tickets. Supposing the entire force of the Treasury Department numbers 2,560 clerks and employes, so many tickets as that would give each a daily ride every working day in the year, and still leave several thousand tickets undisposed of. The fact is that during the last fiscal year just $1,955 worth of car-tickets was used by the department. This is a characteristic sample of the charges of extravagance made by the opposition against the Administration.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The usual official New-Year's reception by the President will not be remitted this year on account of the death of Col. Dent. It is intended that the East Room, which has been transformed during the Summer into a beautiful and attractive hall, will be completed and thrown open for the public on that day.

JUDGE DURELL.

Representatives Wilson and Eldridge, the sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, will leave for New-Orleans to-morrow morning to investigate the charges against Judge Durell. They expect to complete their investigation before the assembling of Congress.

ECONOMY IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The estimates of the Post Office Department have been so much cut down that it will be impossible to further extend the railway postal service during the present fiscal year.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CABINET.

There was no business before the Cabinet to-day. The session was merely informal. The usual New-Year's reception will be held by the President on the 1st of January.

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY, JAPAN.

Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, to-day received, through the Japanese Minister at Washington, from Fujimaro Tanaka, Vice President of the Council of Education and in charge of the administration of the Department of Education in Japan, two large photographs of the Kaisei Gakko, or the Imperial University in Tokei, which were taken on the occasion of the opening of its new buildings by his Imperial Majesty, the Tenno of Japan. One represents the students drawn up in front of the university, and the other is a representation of the State carriage, built after the style of an American hack, to which are attached four horses, attended by servants in livery. Another feature of the pictures is the number of tall silk hats seen in the crowd of spectators.

NAVY AND ARMY CHANGES.

Rear Admiral Wm. Rogers Taylor has reported his arrival in the United States, and has been placed on waiting orders; Lieut. A. S. Snow has been detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to instruction in torpedo service at Newport, Rhode Island; Lieut. Geo. S. Baldy from the Tuscarora, and ordered to the receiving-ship Independence, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. First Lieut. Jas. H. Rice, of the Seventeenth Infantry, has been placed on the retired list in that class in which disability results from long and faithful service.

THE POLARIS.

Secretary Robeson, to complete the record of the investigations into the Polaris disaster, is to-day examining the last three members of the expedition, who have very recently arrived here. There is no particular interest in the facts derived from the latest inquiries.

THE ESTIMATES.

As there is no absolute necessity for heavy appropriations for the improvement of harbors and rivers and fortifications under the Engineer's Bureau of the War Department the estimates for such improvements, amounting to $20,000,000, will probably be reduced to $3,000,000.

PLANS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The commission to select a plan for a new building for the library of Congress, have awarded the first premium of $5,500 to the designs submitted by P. J. Pelz and J. L. Smithmyer, of Washington; the second premium of $1,000 to Adolph E. Alexander, of Boston; and the third premium of $500 to Schulze B. Schoen and A. Cluss, of New-York. Ten out of the twenty-eight plans submitted were found so meritorious that the commission awarded to their authors a sum of $160 each. These designs were by Samuel Sloan, T. W. Walter, John Fraser, A. B. Jones, J. W. McLaughlin, E. G. Lund, Addison Hutton, F. W. Chandler, F. H. Bicknell, and Schumann & Lentrup.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The statement to the effect that the First National Bank of Washington will soon pay another dividend, is without authority from the Receiver.

THE GALLOWS IN CANADA.

EXECUTION OF BRENTON, ALIAS COX, FOR A DOUBLE MURDER.

PETERBORO', Ontario, Dec. 26.—Brenton, alias Cox, convicted at the last assizes for the murder of Mrs. Payne and the boy Doughty, in the township of Dummer, in November, 1872, suffered the extreme penalty of the law this morning. Through the trying ordeal of pinioning his arms and other preparations, he passed without the least sign that he comprehended the nature of the proceeding. He ascended the first few steps of the stairway leading to the platform in a timid and hesitating manner, when he suddenly quickened his pace to a run, but it was evident this piece of bravado was labored. As soon as he reached the platform he was directed where to stand. He asked the Sheriff, in a tremulous tone, "Will you allow me to die on my knees?" and was answered, "Most certainly." He was then asked if he had anything to say, and answered he had not, but, raising his eyes to heaven with a look and voice of exceedingly great fervor, he prayed, "God be merciful unto me, and cause thy face to shine upon me, and bring me to the everlasting rest." To which Rev. Mr. Fish responded "Amen." Rev. Mr. Fish was then asked to repeat the Lord's Prayer, the condemned himself continuing to pray, and when he had uttered the words, "Thy will be done," the bolt was drawn, and James Cox was launched into eternity.

THE PHILADELPHIA COTTON AND CARPET MILLS—THE WAGES QUESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Most of the cotton and woolen factories are in full operation, at reduced wages. The carpet manufactories, with very few exceptions, are all closed, owing principally to the differences existing between the weavers and manufacturers caused by a reduction in the price of weaving made by the manufacturers of two cents per yard. The manufacturers, as a general thing, say that the prices of carpets have been reduced so much, and sales are so slow, that they are not very anxious to resume operations, even though the weavers should agree to work at the proposed reduction.

RAILROAD ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

TRAINS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S LEASED ROADS STOPPED OR DELAYED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26.—At noon to-day the engineers and firemen on the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Company, quit their engines, and refused to work longer. These roads are the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Pittsburg and Cleveland, the Erie and Pittsburg, the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg, the Pittsburg and Indianapolis, the Mansfield and Toledo, the Muskinggum Valley, the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, the Little Miami, and the Jefferson, Madisonville and Indianapolis. The company reduced the wages of the conductors and brakemen ten per cent., to take effect Nov. 1, and the wages of the engineers and firemen ten per cent., also taking effect Dec. 1. The engineers were paid $6 25 per trip on freight trains, and $4 15 on passenger trains, but as passenger trains often make two trips daily, the pay of the engineers averaged $7 per day. The rates were fixed by contract unlimited as to time. The engineers belong to the Association of Locomotive Engineers, and were ordered to quit work at 12 o'clock to-day. The firemen quit with them, because the wages were reduced at the same time. About 1,200 men are thrown out of employment. The Superintendent of the Miami Division took out the 1:30 P. M. train himself, and Councilman Setchell, of Cincinnati, master mechanic of the road, engineered the 1:40 P. M. accommodation. The engineers ran out their trips. No violence is anticipated. The through trains from this city left to-day on time, but three of the local accommodation trains have been discontinued. Superintendent Ellison says that the salaries of all the officials of the road have been reduced. The shops are shut up along the road. The Superintendent says that in forty-eight hours the trains will be in running order. All the forenoon trains will go out. There seems to be a general system of reduction. The office of general ticket agent on the Marietta Road was abolished on the 23d inst.

TRAINS ACCUMULATING IN CINCINNATI.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The Pan-handle officers are doing all they can to keep trains running. The railroad shops in the eastern part of the city are stopped to allow the mechanics to take the places of the striking engineers. Out of seven passenger trains to leave the city this afternoon, four went out and three had to remain here. Nothing better is expected for to-morrow. Up to midnight no freight has left since noon. The officers here had no intelligence of the strike till noon, the hour appointed for it to begin. They had vague rumors of a contemplated strike, which came last night, but gave no indication as to the time when it would begin, and were not credited. Dispatches from other points report simultaneous strikes on all branches of the Pan Handle Railroad. Superintendent Ellison, who went out on the 9:45 P. M. train east, reports an attempt to throw it off the track at the Pendleton shops in the eastern part of the city, about three miles from the depot. He says the obstruction was made by winding something around the rail, in two distinct places, close together. At the first obstruction the locomotive jumped the track, and striking the second, it recovered the track and ran on again without injury. The precise character of the obstruction has not been ascertained.

A BLOCK OF TRAINS AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The strike of the engineers and firemen on the Pan Handle Railroad and the leased lines west of Pittsburg to-day resulted in a general stoppage of trains, none leaving this point since noon. An Associated Press reporter spoke with a delegation of engineers to-night, and was assured that all they want is a restoration of the wages paid previous to Dec. 1. They also declare they will not interfere with any one who wishes to run their engines. A train was run in from Dennison to-night by John Simmons, a master of transportation. Just as the engine pulled into the depot here Simmons was struck on the head with a stone thrown by some unknown person, but was not much injured. The engineers say they are positive this was not done by any of their men. The engineers further say this strike is made only after two respectful protests against the reduction had been sent to head-quarters without accomplishing the object sought. The yard here is full of freight and passenger trains, and much inconvenience to the traveling public must result unless the matter is speedily adjusted.

D. W. Caldwell, Superintendent of the lines west of this point, states that on Dec. 1 a reduction of ten per cent. was made on the salaries of all officers and attachés of these lines, and that the engineers and firemen are the only parties who have not acceded to this arrangement. This reduction was made by reason of the financial condition of the country, and a desire to keep their men employed, and pay them regularly.

THE STRIKE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The locomotive engineers on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad struck to-day at noon. The passenger trains were somewhat delayed, but were all run through. Several freight trains were abandoned. It is reported that there is a misunderstanding among the engineers, and that the strike is without the authority of the brotherhood; also that only twenty-five or thirty engineers went out, and that these have asked to be reinstated. With the exception of the freight trains abandoned, the trains are running as usual. No trouble is reported on the other roads centreing here.

THE STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The engineers and firemen on the Illinois Central, the Great Eastern, the Chicago and North-western, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads struck at noon to-day, and no trains have gone out over any of these lines to-night. The strike is on account of the recent reduction of wages. It is thought a sufficiant number of engineers will be secured without much trouble to put the usual trains on all the roads perhaps to-morrow.

THE STRIKE AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 26.—A strike occurred to-day among the locomotive engineers of the Pan Handle, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Erie and Pittsburg, and Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroads, operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The officers of the company are making every effort to supply the places of the men, and trains are expected to depart as usual to-night.

STRIKE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—The engineers on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Indianapolis and Vincennes, and the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroads struck at noon to-day. All trains leaving their starting points before 12 o'clock were run through on the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad. The regular passenger trains went out on schedule time, and the night passenger trains on both the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis and the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Roads will go out as usual in charge of engineers not members of the Brotherhood of Engineers. There has been no disturbance as yet, and it is not anticipated that the strike will extend to other roads. No trains have arrived on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad since noon. The regular trains leaving Louisville at 2 o'clock P. M. on the Jeffersonville Road came in a few minutes late.

A STEAM-SHIP SHORT OF COAL.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 26.—The Baltic Lloyd's steam-ship Washington, Capt. Arnold, from Stettin, via Copenhagen and Antwerp, for New-York, has put in here short of coal. All on board are well. She will proceed for New-York to-morrow.

BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

A VIEW OF THE PROCEEDINGS—THE VERDICT—AFTER INCIDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 12, 1873.

The telegraph has already informed you that Marshal Bazaine has received at the hands of his Judges the utmost severity of the law. The sentence was death, military degradation, degradation in the Legion d' Honneur, and the costs of this enormous process. As this requires a sum of a little more than 300,000 francs, it takes every sou the Marshal has in the world, and leaves his three young children absolutely destitute. My own opinion of this affair is against the whole proceeding, but in presence of the popular verdict I advance my own views with modesty for the present, although feeling very strongly upon the subject. I have read every word of the evidence, and believe it to be the most malicious casuistry. Marshal Bazaine's Judges found him guilty of surrendering an army in the open field, and of not having done all that honor required. But the evidence had very little to do with the verdict. For some time the Duc D'Aumale and his colleagues have been looking for a way out of their difficulty by which they could save themselves, satisfy public clamor, and yet avoid responsibility before history. The Duke told the Princess Lize Troubetskoi, the other day, that a way had been found out of the difficulty, and that the court "would show itself just but very clement." This meant, it seems, that it would throw the responsibility upon MacMahon. The Marshal was condemned to the utmost extent of the law, as if no doubt of treason existed, and immediately afterward the court *unanimously* signed a petition for mercy, which rendered the execution of the penalty impossible. In that way the court satisfied M. De Gambetta and "the people," and threw the responsibility upon the President. As I have already remarked, my feelings are very strong upon this sort of proceeding, and hence I leave others to appreciate it according to its deserts. The Marshal surrendered after receiving the advice to do so, in writing, from all his Generals, but their letters counted for nothing in the evidence. "M. Bazaine," as the Republican journals ironically call him, refused to sign the demand for Executive clemency or to ask a review of his severe sentence.

RECEIPT OF THE SENTENCE.

When the judgment of a court-martial is rendered, the accused is not present. The prosecutor takes it to him privately, accompanied by a file of soldiers, and reads it to him. George Lachaud had hurried to the Marshal to announce the fact, and he read at once upon the young man's face what the verdict was. In a few moments the tramp of soldiers was heard, and the Marshal calmly descended the stairs to meet the prosecutor. The judgment was read to him. "Is that all?" he asked, and on being told that it was, he said to Gen. Pourcet: "It is my life that you want: take it at once. Let me be shot immediately." Gen. Pourcet shook his head energetically, but the Marshal left him before he could master his agitation enough to frame a reply. On rejoining his friends the Marshal said: "I presume that my Judges acted conscientiously, as I have always done. If they think that my life can be useful to the army, they are right in taking it. My only fear would be having my own conscience against me, and it reproaches me for nothing—nothing. With that feeling one is always strong." He then said that he had but one favor to ask, and the Officer of the Guard said that he would grant it if he could. "Oh! it is a very simple favor," said Bazaine, "I only ask that my son (a boy of eight years) may remain with me the entire day." This was granted, all the more readily as it was feared that, hearing he was not to be shot, the Marshal might take his own life. "After this," he had said more than once, "I have lived long enough." One of his friends pronounced the name of Gambetta, who has triumphed completely, and who has been rehabilitated by this verdict, and said that the Marshal ought to hate that man.

"Hate him!" replied Bazaine. "Do you hate a child who tries to bite you? You pull his ears, and that is all. M. Gambetta is nothing but a *grand enfant*. To sum up everything, I am yet in debt to him. He called me a traitor once; but for more than three months I was his 'Brave Bazaine,' his 'Glorious Bazaine,' a 'Hero,' a 'Demi-God.' You see that I am yet in his debt."

He shrugged his shoulders, with a smile, and continued: "You see, my dear friend, the clear moral of this process; it is that in our times there is more profit and less danger in the profession of advocate than in that of a Marshal of France." A few moments later Bazaine went away with his little boy. Since the Revolution only two French Marshals have been condemned to death—Ney, by a Bourbon, and Bazaine, by an Orleans.

MME. BAZAINE.

During this time Mme. Bazaine was praying in the church with two of her three children, and on returning she found the following note from Monseigneur Dupanloup:

> Tranquillize your mind, my dear child, for I believe that I can assure you that there will be neither execution nor military degradation.
>
> † FELIX D'ORLEANS.

Mme. Bazaine is a heroine. She is only twenty-eight years of age. She was a poor girl, without any fortune whatever, when Bazaine married her, but the Emperor Maximilian gave her a small property for her *dot*, which was afterward confiscated by Juarez. These two children of the people, therefore, without titles, without fortune, without powerful friends, except those made by themselves, would seem to have some claim upon the sympathy of those who are constantly crying out against titles and class privileges. If Bazaine had been a Duke, this sympathy would have been granted; but being a simple "child of the people," to use the ordinary phrase, the people turned upon him when in trouble, and, as if resenting his success, loudly cheered his condemnation to death. Such illogical examples are older than Cicero, even, but I must say that this is the first time that they have been fully impressed upon my mind. The philosopher, the reflecting pagan of our times, will say that this is proof conclusive that I have just passed from the sunny to the shady side of life, and passed beyond the enthusiastic half of man's three score years and ten. Mme. Bazaine is a beautiful young woman, an excellent mother, a loving wife, and a devoted friend, and she has pride enough to carry her through these trying circumstances. When told that the Marshal might escape by military degradation, she cried: "*Jamais!* the Marshal would never consent to that. If you propose it, even, I shall soon be a widow." And making her preparations for a last interview, Mme. Bazaine wrote to say that she should enter the convent this evening.

MACMAHON'S ATTITUDE.

As soon as the judgment was rendered, word was carried to the President, who had a large dinner-party that evening. "Condemned to death!" he cried, turning very pale, and sinking down into a chair, he let his head fall into his hands. "But," said the officer, "all the members of the court have signed an appeal to Executive clemency." "That is to say," cried MacMahon, starting up, "That is to say that they have thrown the responsibility upon me. Very well! I am not afraid of it. The journals say that I cannot use my right of mercy without losing my personal popularity, but that consideration will not deter me." A few minutes afterward the Duc D'Aumale came in and was coolly received, after which he left at once to take charge of the Seventh Corps d'Armée, one of the most important, at Besançon. The Bishop of Orleans then called upon MacMahon, and M. Thiers wrote him a letter strongly urging him to mercy. The dinner of the evening was countermanded. I learn at the last moment that the sentence has been changed to twenty years' seclusion in a fortress, without military degradation, and this, if Marshal Bazaine survives, will soon be changed into simple exile. Thus ends this great trial, undertaken solely for the purpose of satisfying the popular clamor for a victim, and the judgment was rendered with no other aim than that of satisfying "the people." Justice was, in my opinion, a minor consideration.

BAZAINE'S LETTER TO LACHAUD.

Marshal Bazaine wrote, late last night, the following letter to his eloquent defender, M. Lachaud:

> MY DEAR AND VALOROUS DEFENDER—Before the supreme hour I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the heroic efforts you have made to sustain my cause. If the accents of the highest eloquence which you have drawn from the sentiment of truth, and from the devotion of your noble heart, could not convince my Judges, it was because they could not be convinced at all. For in your admirable speech you have surpassed human effort. I shall not appeal. I do not desire to prolong before the entire world the spectacle of so painful a struggle, and I beg you to take no steps whatever in my favor. I no longer demand to be judged by men; it is from time and the calming of public passions that I hope for my justification. I await firmly and resolutely, strong in my own conscience, which reproaches me for nothing, the execution of the sentence.
>
> MARSHAL BAZAINE.
>
> TRIANON-SOUS-BOIS, Dec. 11, 1873.

When the Marshal says that the speech of his defender surpassed human effort he alludes to the fact that Lachaud's strength gave way before the end, his voice was scarcely audible, and when he finished he had to retire to his bed at once.

PRESS SENTIMENT.

The journals treat the matter according to their political predilections. The journal of Edmond About, the *République Française*, the *Siècle* and the *Rappel* openly rejoice; the others are rather sorry for the judgment, and some of them are beginning to raise a stormy debate by asking why M. D'Aumale should throw the responsibility from his own shoulders upon those of Marshal MacMahon. The Bonapartist journals have never identified themselves with Bazaine, since it was shown conclusively that if he was a traitor neither the Emperor nor the Empress were his accomplices, and they now say, "Marshal Bazaine has been condemned. Very well. Now let us show that this was not to gratify a childish *amour propre* by immediately trying other officers as guilty as he. Paris could have held out a month longer. Gen. Trochu had an army of 350,000 men. Let us begin with him and Jules Favre, and continue the work until all our unsuccessful public men have been acquitted or condemned."

THE VILLE DU HAVRE DISASTER.

I wish to correct an error I made in one of my recent letters, which did injustice to the Consul at Cardiff. In the moment of excitement following the reception of the news of the loss of the Ville du Havre, it was reported that he had refused to answer dispatches. This was not so. He answered at once all that were sent to him, but his first was delayed in transmission. This gave rise to some talk, and when his dispatch did arrive the next day, his name was suppressed. Hence every one supposed that he had not answered. He did all that a man could do, however, and I thus make my *nea culpa*, and express my regrets for a very unjust remark. In the midst of so great agitation, it is not easy to get at the truth. The other day Capt. Surmont was blaming Capt. Robertson for having calumniated him, and, on the spur of the moment, wrote a very savage letter for publication. It was very insulting to Capt. Robertson. Unfortunately, Capt. Surmont gave a copy to the *Figaro* for publication, and the same day the English journals published a letter from Capt. Robertson, saying that he had never made any remarks like those attributed to him. Capt. Surmont is now sorry for his "vivacity," but his regrets come too late.

BAZAINE'S RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following:

> "By the terms of articles 141 and 143 of the Code of Military Justice, Marshal Bazaine having allowed twenty-four hours to elapse without appealing, the sentence passed on him has become irrevocable."

The same journal also states that immediately after the judgment had been pronounced, the President and members of the Court-martial addressed to the Minister of War an application for mercy, the text of which is as follows:

> *Monsieur le Ministre:*
>
> The Court-martial has just given its judgment against Marshal Bazaine.
>
> As jurymen, we have decided the questions which were submitted to us, listening only to the voice of our consciences. We need not recapitulate the long proceedings which enlightened us. To God alone do we owe an account of the motives which influenced our verdict.
>
> As judges we had to apply an inflexible law which does not admit that any circumstances can attenuate a crime against military duty.
>
> But those circumstances which the existing legislation forbids us to take into consideration in giving our sentence we have the right to point out to you.
>
> We remind you that Marshal Bazaine took and exercised the command of the Army of the Rhine in the midst of unheard-of difficulties, that he is not responsible for the disastrous opening of the campaign, nor for the choice of the lines of operation.
>
> We recall to your memory the fact that, under fire, he was always himself; that at Borny, Gravelotte, Noisseville, no one surpassed him in bravery, and that on the 16th August, by the firmness of his attitude, he maintained the centre of his line of battle.
>
> Consider the records of the services performed by the volunteer of 1831; count the campaigns, the wounds, and the brilliant actions which have won for him the bâton of Marshal of France.
>
> Think of the long detention which he has undergone, and of that punishment of two months, during which he has heard every day his honor discussed in his own presence, and you will join with us in praying the President of the Republic not to allow the sentence we have just passed to be carried into execution.
>
> Accept, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of our respect.
>
> Signed by all the Judges.

Lastly, the official journal publishes the subjoined all-important decision:

> "The President of the Republic, on the recommendation of the Minister of War, has commuted the penalty of death pronounced on Marshal Bazaine to twenty years' imprisonment, commencing from the present date, (Dec. 11,) with the military degradation set aside, but with all its effects maintained."

PROBABLE MURDER IN BIDDEFORD, ME.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 26.—Patrick Hobbins, while drunk to-day, quarreled with Joseph Sansior, a tenant in the same house, and stabbed him several times, inflicting probably fatal wounds. Hobbins then attacked his wife, cutting an ugly gash in her arm which severed all the veins

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

A WEEK OF FOG—THE TICHBORNE CASE—DR. KENEALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1873.

This has been a week of fog—the densest and darkest known for several years—and people are still coughing and gasping from the poisonous effects of the villainous mixture of gas and coal-dust which has been pumped into their lungs. Business has been more than half suspended. The fog was not confined to the streets, but penetrated into warehouses and offices, so that even with gas and candles it was scarcely possible to see to read or write. Being on the eve of Christmas, this is of course a very busy time, and the docks are full of ships waiting to discharge their cargoes, but while the fog lasted—from Tuesday to Thursday, and it is hardly gone yet—nothing could be done in this way. Navigation was entirely stopped on the Thames and the canals. Many omnibuses gave up running; and cabs could only make their way through the town with the help of a torch-bearer at the horse's head. On the whole, people in the city have not had a pleasant time of it. To breathe a suffocating and poisonous atmosphere; to have to grope about the streets in a darkness more impenetrable than that of night; and when half blinded with the stinging vapor, to be exposed to the onslaught of erratic vehicles, makes up the sum of human misery. There was a pressure of running trains, as usual, on the railways; but most of them were an hour or so late in starting, and they only crawled on, with frequent stoppages, amid the incessant banging of fog signals, so that they were several hours late in reaching their destinations. The railways now traverse all parts of the metropolis, and from the detonations constantly going on the inhabitants might have fancied that they were living in a bombarded city. There have, of course, been a great number of accidents, collisions on railways, plate-layers run over while fastening fog signals on the rails, people run down in the streets, people tumbling into the docks and the canals, and all kinds of pit-falls. Yet, after all, the number is less than might have been expected. The fat animals at the Cattle Show suffered most, and many had to be killed, while others were removed in a dangerous state. Fattened up to a point at which they can only just breathe, the wretched creatures have enough to do to live in a pure atmosphere, and the fog simply choked them. Theatres, concert halls, and other places of amusement were all filled with the irrepressible mist, so that the stage was dimly seen amid the blaze of gas, and singers warbled, as it were, out of a cloud. Altogether the loss inflicted on London must have amounted to some hundreds of thousands of pounds. On Thursday the fog began to travel into the country, and yesterday it enveloped the midland districts. To-day it is reported to have got further northward. Nothing makes a great city so helpless as an infliction of this kind.

DR. KENEALY AND THE JUDGES.

Dr. Kenealy's speech—the greatest outrage on all the decencies of judicial procedure known in our time—is still going on. He is like the man who found his prison cell every day becoming smaller and smaller. The issues of the case are gradually being closed upon him, and, in despair, he dashes wildly against the limits of inexorable fact within which he is confined. If there had been any doubt before as to the character of the claimant, the Luie episode must have removed it. Luie has been ordered into custody by the Judges on a charge of perjury, having been shown to be a convict lately released from Chatham Prison, and it may be assumed that his evidence, so far as it tells in favor of the claimant, has been dismissed from the case. But where it tells against him it remains; for not only did Luie pretend to recognize the claimant as the Roger who had been saved from the Bella when he was steward of the Osprey, but the claimant was stated to have recognized Luie. So the two must stand or fall together. If Luie's story is all a lie, the claimant must have known it. Luie's evidence as to the interview with the claimant was very distinct and positive on this point. He said the latter recognized him at once, and asked, "How do you do Luie?" This was evidence produced with the claimant's sanction, in his own behalf, and the interview took place in the presence of some of his agents. When Luie first appeared in court he used to sit beside the claimant, and they chatted together in a friendly manner. In private, also, they seem to have been on familiar terms; but since Luie's later history has been exposed, the claimant has cut him dead. But it is too late. As to Dr. Kenealy's attacks on the Bench, and on the counsel on the other side, they are altogether indecent and inexcusable. The administration of justice would be brought to a stand-still if similar practices were adopted by other counsel. He rambles on from one point to another, darts off with all sorts of irrelevant digressions, accuses the Judges of being insolent and unfair if they venture to interpose a remark, and flings about wild charges of corruption, forgery, and perjury in the most reckless manner. The jury have felt bound more than once to express their sympathy with the Bench, and their own indignation at the scandalous waste of time. It is suggested that Dr. Kenealy, being now hopeless of a verdict, is anxious to provoke the court into putting him to silence, so that it may be said that his case was not properly heard out to the end; but I should think the doctor's temperament and character supply a sufficient explanation. His temper is obviously beyond his control, and he has worked himself up into a state of mind in which he hardly knows what he is saying. Some years ago he was imprisoned for having, in a fit of ungovernable fury, beaten one of his children within an inch of its life. The maintenance of professional honor and discipline at the Bar is left to the benchers of the Inns of Court, and Dr. Kenealy's bencher will probably have something to say to him when the trial is over.

BARON REUTER'S CONCESSION.

Baron Reuter, it seems, is not to have Persia after all. It was announced a few days ago that the Persian Government understood the bargain at an end in consequence of the Baron not having fulfilled certain preliminary conditions; but though this is denied to-day on the Baron's own authority, the denial is put in a form which shows that there is a screw loose. It is stated that the Baron is quite ready to fulfill the conditions agreed upon, but that the Persian Government demands a modification of the contract, to which he objects. From all I hear I should imagine that the hitch is simply that the Shah wants some more ready money, and that the Baron is not sufficiently satisfied with the result of his Majesty's visit to Europe to care about sinking any more money in an equivocal investment. Even in the height of the fever about the Shah which seized Englishmen for a few days, nobody cared about having anything to do with the grand scheme of the regenerate Persia and enriching Baron Reuter. Lord Granville's positive refusal to commit the Government to even the shadow of a shade of connection with the affair put the finishing stroke to it. It is said that this was very unwise, because the Shah can be very useful to us, or the reverse, in regard to Russia, and that we ought, therefore, to back him up as much as possible. The English, however, have had too much experience of protectorates to be tempted into one over Persia. The proposal, when it is examined, simply comes to this—that England should bind herself to guarantee the safety of Persia in the interests of a private speculation, and practically she would have to do more than this, for she would have to take in hand the internal government of the country, and see that the Persians acted fairly to the Baron, and that the Baron did his duty to the Persians. A more preposterous idea was surely never broached. This incident may, however, have some effect in increasing the pressure which will be put on the Government when Parliament meets to take up a decided line in regard to Russia's aggressions. There is a report that the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage is postponed till February, and Lord Granville is understood to have sent a very stiff note to Prince Gortschakoff.

J. H. F.

THE VIRGINIUS.

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—The Navy Department has full official reports from Rear Admiral G. H. Scott, giving detailed accounts of the surrender of the Virginius. The report does not differ materially from those contained in official and other telegrams that have been already published.

The latest dispatch from Admiral Scott is dated Flag-ship Worcester, Key West, Fla., Dec. 19, and is as follows:

> SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter of Dec. 17, from Capt. Whiting, relative to the surrender of the Virginius. I received a further communication from him this morning, by the brig Fortune, dated the 18th inst., in which he says, "I feared this morning that I would have to call upon you for assistance to get the Virginius ready for her passage, but I am glad to say that now she is in a fair way toward completion. During the night twenty-two tons of coal were taken in, but at 8 A. M. it was found that the water had gained very much upon her. I stopped coaling, and, with the assistance of the Ossipee, then coaling from the other side of the schooner, all the pumps and lines of bucket-men were started. Up to 11 A. M. the water did not diminish apparently, and the steam-pumps of the Ossipee were brought into use by attaching lengths of hose for suction. In the meantime a leak was found about the stern, which partly accounted for the increase of the water. The difficulty was to get the water below the grate bars, so that fires could be started and the bilge pumps steam used. The water has been decreasing regularly since meridian, and the fires are about to be started. The Ossipee will be ready to start to-night, when the preparations on the Virginius are completed. I send the coal schooner back in tow of the Potomac. I cannot dispose of more than sixty or seventy tons. We have decided that no more coal shall be put on the Virginius, and that the Ossipee shall tow her to New-York, using the Virginius engines only to work the bilge pumps and overcome the drag of the wheels.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—1 A. M.—The storm which was central off the Middle Atlantic coast this morning moved to the north-eastward, with brisk and high north-easterly to north-westerly winds and heavy snow and rains in the Middle and East Atlantic States. From these districts westward, over the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the North-west, cloudy weather and snow and light to brisk variable winds are reported. Partly cloudy or clear weather, with increased pressure and light winds now prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the extreme North-west, and slightly in the upper lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and thence westward over the northern portion of the Middle States and the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather, with snow and light to fresh variable winds, will prevail.

For the southern portion of the Middle States, and thence southward over the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and foggy weather, with light to fresh southwesterly to northwesterly winds, increasing pressure, and slight change of temperature.

For the Ohio Valley and thence northward over the upper lake region, increasing pressure, lower temperature, with generally cloudy weather and snow, followed by cloudy weather in the afternoon.

For the North-west, cloudy weather and light snow in the river valleys, followed by clearing and cold weather, and fresh to brisk northerly winds during the afternoon.

For the canal regions of New-York the temperature will fall below freezing during Saturday night.

IN THIS CITY.

Immediately after the subsidence of the snow-storm of Tuesday the weather abandoned its Winter severity, and evidently made up its mind to contribute to the mirthfulness of the Christmas festival. Christmas was ushered in by a mildness of atmosphere which brought recollections of a genial Spring day, and up to midnight there was nothing to indicate a change in the barometer. The unmistakable indications of a snow-storm, however, presented themselves early yesterday morning, and about 10 o'clock it visited the City with a rigor which had not been quite expected. "Wet" snow fell unrelentingly till 3:30 in the afternoon, and at that hour a comparatively light rain took its place. The streets and sidewalks were ankle deep in slush and water, and the condition of pedestrians was simply pitiable. A forest of umbrellas was everywhere visible, but the protection from wet proceeding from above was of little or no consolation to those who had to encounter it under foot. In the more frequented thoroughfares, notably in Broad street, Park row, Nassau street, and Broadway, and their tributary channels, the wretched character of the weather was, as might be expected, most apparent. Merchants, brokers, clerks, and business men of all descriptions were to be seen, endeavoring to reach where their avocations called them, with all the difficulty engendered by dripping garments and slippery and slushy footways. Ladies, with some few exceptions, very prudently postponed friendly calls and the making of purchases, and those who were venturesome enough to leave their homes for any such purpose must have been truly penitent of their daring by the time they returned. In truth, yesterday was as miserable a day as could possibly be imagined. It was hoped about 5 o'clock that the weather would clear up, and that the evening would afford some measure of compensation for the wretched weather which had prevailed during the morning and afternoon, but all expectations of a favorable change were dispelled by the persistency of the rain-fall and the lowering clouds which overhung the City. The street cars, as usual, largely profited by the inclemency of the weather.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 34°; 6 A. M., 33°; 9 A. M., 35°; 12 M., 35°; 3 P. M., 35°; 6 P. M., 35°; 9 P. M., 34°; 12 P. M., 34°. Average, 34⅜°.

RAILROAD GRANTS IN THE OSAGE LANDS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Judge Goodin, of the Seventh Judicial District of Kansas, decided a test case involving the title to the Osage ceded lands, of that State, in favor of the settlers, holding that the railroads have no grant through these lands. The case will probably be appealed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

MORIONE'S FORCE EMBARKED—DEFEAT OF INSURGENTS—THE MADRID CIVIC AUTHORITIES SUSPENDED.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—Fourteen thousand Republican troops, under command of Gen. Moriones, have left San Sebastian by sea. Their destination is not known.

Gen. Loma, with a force of 3,000 Government troops, remains in the city.

A desperate conflict between a band of Carlists and a Republican force occurred yesterday before the town of Bocayrente, Province of Valencia. The insurgents were defeated with a heavy loss in killed and wounded.

The municipal authorities of Madrid have been suspended from office.

GEN. MORIONES' FORCE AGAIN LANDED.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—Gen. Moriones, who embarked at San Sebastian with 14,000 men, landed to-day at Santona.

FRANCE.

BAZAINE LEAVES FOR HIS PLACE OF DETENTION.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Marshal Bazaine has left Versailles for the Island of Sainte Marguerite.

DEATH OF FRANCOIS HUGO.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Francois Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, died to-day, aged 45 years.

SPECIE IN THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 13,000,000 francs during the week.

GERMANY.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The Emperor William is much better this morning.

A TYNE STEAMER SUNK.

THIRTY OR FORTY WORKMEN DROWNED.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—At 5 o'clock this morning the steamer Gypsy Queen, belonging to the River Tyne Improvement Commissioners, struck the wreck of a sunken lighter in that stream and went to the bottom in five minutes. There were between fifty and sixty workmen on board the boat at the time of the disaster. Twenty of them were rescued. The remainder, thirty or forty men, were drowned.

THE NUMBER OF LOST EIGHTEEN.

LONDON, Dec. 27—5 A. M.—The latest reports reduce the number of lives lost by the steam-boat disaster on the Tyne to eighteen.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

ARRIVAL OF HIGHLAND REGIMENTS IN AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Dispatches from the Gold Coast announce the arrival of the Highland troops at Cape Coast Castle.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

DISEASED CATTLE SENT FROM MADEIRA TO THE GOLD COAST.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The cattle plague has broken out in Madeira, and cattle going thence to the Gold Coast are infected.

CUBA.

INSURGENTS DAMAGING THE CULTIVATED REGION OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The insurgents, on the 19th inst., entered the cultivated zone of the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe, destroying everything within their reach. They met with a repulse before Fort Diamant, and in a subsequent attack on a detachment of Civil Guards lost several killed. The latest report says they are now in full retreat, pursued by the Spanish troops.

The steam-ship City of Mexico, from New-York, arrived this morning.

OBITUARY.

FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO.

The second son of M. Victor has just died in Paris. François Victor Hugo was born in Paris Oct. 22, 1828, and, with his elder brother, Charles Victor, at the Charlemagne Lyceum, obtained distinguished literary honors. After the revolution of 1848 and up to 1851, François Victor assisted in the editorial work on his father's journal, *L'Evénement*, having charge of the department of foreign politics, and writing other articles for it. The vicissitudes of liberal journalism under the Prince President, and just before the *coup d'état*, had become extremely harassing, and the penalties and forfeitures were so frequent and severe that the pursuit was one of great peril. Charles Victor Hugo was imprisoned two months for an article on capital punishment. *L'Evénement* was suppressed and reappeared as *L'Avénement*. Then came the *coup d'état* and Victor Hugo's name was in the first list of opponents of the new order of things expelled from France. Both his sons voluntarily shared his exile, and in 1869 François Victor published a letter in the London *Times* declaring that since 185 he had not set foot on the soil of France. During his exile he devoted much of his time to translations and historical research, publishing, at short intervals, *The Isle of Jersey, Its Monuments and History; or, The Unknown Normandy*, (1857;) *Sonnets of Shakespeare*, translated into French, (for the first time,) with an introduction; and, finally, a translation of the *Complete Works of Shakespeare*, (1860-64,) in thirteen octavo volumes, with notes and a new classification. Returning to France in 1863, under the amnesty granted to political exiles, and which their father scornfully refused, considering himself bound in honor by the line of his own poetry,

"Et s'il n'en reste qu'un, je serai celui-là."

not to return to France, the sons, Charles and Francis, jointly with M. Vacquerie, established the *Rappel* as the organ of the radical opposition to the Empire. Among its contributors was M. Rochefort, whose candidature for the Corps Législatif it instigated and vigorously supported. After the déchéance of the Empire, and through the exciting scenes in Paris, the *Rappel* and the young M. M. Hugo continued to advocate the most "advanced" republican ideas.

CHRISTMAS GIFT OF A HOSPITAL TO THE POOR OF LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—Hon. Shakespeare Caldwell, formerly member of Congress from this city, but now of New-York, turned over to the poor of Louisville, on Christmas Day, a handsome building for hospital purposes, which he has had erected at a cost of $80,000. The edifice is to be called the Hospital of St. Mary and St. Elizabeth, and is to be under charge of the Sisters of Charity, but to be open for the reception of patients of every denomination. The gift is made in memory of Mr. Caldwell's wife, who was the only daughter of Col. James D. Breckenridge, of this city. The building will accommodate several hundred patients.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 26.—The Constitutional Convention reassembles in this city to-morrow. A large number of delegates have arrived. The session of the Executive Committee this evening was mainly occupied in discussing propositions for additional amendments to the Constitution, to be voted upon by the people at the February election. These include the reiteration of the fundamental powers of the convention in contravention of the recent opinion of the Supreme Court. A general caucus of delegates is appointed for to-morrow morning, preliminary to the convening of the convention at 12 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the *Popular Science Monthly* will be found several papers of interest and importance. Rev. George Henslow, whose high position in the world of science makes him no mean authority, contributes an article on "Genesis, Geology, and Evolution," which should be read in connection with that by the late Prof. Agassiz in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Henslow's argument is directed in support of the doctrine of evolution, which he believes to be resisted mainly for two reasons: First, because of a prevalent preconceived, but erroneous, idea of the method of creation derived from a misconception of the first chapter of Genesis; and secondly, because of the unfortunate, but very general, want of scientific training, not only among the clergy, but in the public generally. This view is defended strongly, but very briefly; and Mr. Henslow concludes that, just as theologians had to yield the theory of the "six days of creation," and after that the theory of cataclysms and recreations, so the time must shortly come when the creative theory will succumb altogether, and the doctrine of evolution will be as much recognized as a fundamental truth of science and theology as is the revolution of the earth itself. Camille Flammarion, some of whose works we recently noticed, contributed lately a paper to the *Revue Scientific* on the past and future of a constellation. It appears here in English from the hand of Mr. C. Fitzgerald, and touches a curious point which, although familiar enough to men of science, is not often thought about by the majority of the people who are quite ready to express their admiration of the starry heavens. We refer to the change of the constellations. M. Flammarion shows that, after a space of 100,000 years, the whole aspect of the heavens will be changed. The present constellations will have disappeared. The stars will hold new places in the skies, and many will have gone out of sight. His illustrations in the case of the Great Bear are exceedingly clear. A paper read before the British Association, at Bradford, by Prof. Clerk Maxwell, F. R. S., on the theory of "Molecules;" one by R. A. Proctor, originally published in the *Cornhill Magazine*, on the "Growth and Decay of Mind," and another by Herbert Spencer, entitled "Replies to Criticisms," will be much esteemed by thoughtful readers. Those who are prone to prefer something less weighty will read with profit an excellent résumé of facts "Concerning Serpents," by Mr. Elias Lewis, Jr., who has arranged his details skillfully, and added to the value of the paper by several well-executed illustrations of some of the most important forms of these reptiles. Other articles of interest are here, but these are perhaps the principal; all are, however, of much merit and utility.

—*The International Review* hardly fulfills in the first number, the high anticipations we had been led to form by preliminary announcements from the publishers. The name implies something which shall be as much European as American, and we believe that the intention of the promoters was to produce a publication of that kind, although the notice that appears over the signature of the publishers seems to indicate that this review is to be much more American than European. At the same time the list of contributors contains a large number of well-known names from both sides of the Atlantic. Those belonging to our own country are among the most prominent men we have, but those from England, although in some cases eminent, appear to have been selected without regard to that catholicity of sentiment which we should like to have seen in the foreign contributors to our international serial. The work, however, will have to be judged on its own merits. The present number contains six articles, one ostensibly on the late panic, but, in reality, it is introductory. The name of its author is not given, but the style in which it is written is quite unworthy of a publication which is to aspire to the highest ranks of review literature. The others are on "Fires in American Cities," by Prof. Peabody; "Deep Sea Exploration," by Dr. Carpenter, the able physiologist, but unpopular Registrar of the University of London; "Universal Education," by Dr. Ray Palmer; "The Prussian Church Law," by Dr. Franz Von Holtzendorff, of Munich, and "International Arbitration," by Dr. Woolsey. Neither of these is unusually remarkable for either ability or originality. That on the Church law of Prussia evinces much editorial deficiency. The sentences are un-English and often obscure, although the intention of the writer can be arrived at if not approved of. He says that the recent legislative enactments against the Roman Catholic Church apply to four subjects: "Their aim is, first, to naturalize by means of national and scientific university study the clergy hitherto Roman and Anti-German; second, to afford protection to the minor clergy against the irresponsible abuse of ecclesiastical discipline; third, to warrant lay members against the abuse of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and, fourth, to recognize the liberty of individual conscience in dissenting from the privileged churches." This, be it recollected, is an opinion from Munich, and it deserves respect; but most persons who have studied the question must agree that it is freely open to criticism. The writer's views as to the result of the contest between Government and Church are not cheerful. He sees no prospect of a compromise, but before the conflict can be closed one of two events, he says, must be expected—"a new Canossa, meaning the greatest possible humiliation of the German Emperor, or a new Cannae, meaning the greatest possible defeat of the Roman Power." And there, we think, Dr. Holtzendorff is very likely to be right. Dr. Carpenter's paper on deep-sea exploration is one of the most valuable in this number. It is full of curious and interesting information. But the others are disappointing. We shall, for this very reason, look for the next issue of the *International* with greater interest.

—*The Eclectic Magazine*, devoted to the republication of selected articles from the best English periodicals, is fully equal, this month, to the highest average of past times. It contains several papers of much interest.

—*Littell's Living Age*, which occupies much the same ground as the *Eclectic*, but being published more frequently, is enabled to be more comprehensive, sustains the high reputation it has long held, and continues to deserve all the praise we have on previous occasions bestowed upon it. American readers who are desirous to keep themselves well informed upon contemporary serial literature cannot afford to be without a work of this description.

THE GRAMMAR OF PAINTING AND ENGRAVING. Translated from the French of Blanc's Grammaire des Arts du Dessin by KATE NEWELL DOGGETT, with the original illustrations. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON, 1873.

The circumstances which first suggested the idea of this book to M. Blanc occurred at a dinner party, where conversation turned upon the arts. The subject was discussed intelligently, but each person entrenched himself behind his own personal views by virtue of the adage, "*On ne peut disputer des gouts.*" The author, who was present, disputed the correctness of this principle, but without carrying conviction with his reasoning. After the party had separated, one of the number waited upon M. Blanc, candidly acknowledged his ignorance of the first elements of art, and asked to be introduced to some book where those elements could be found in a form at once simple, brief, and clear. But no such book existed, not, at least, in France, and M. Blanc undertook himself to supply the deficiency. The work before us is the result. The lady whose name appears on the title page most conspicuously claims no credit beyond that of a translator. The work is M. Blanc's, and its merit is such that Messrs. Hurd & Houghton must be credited with having rendered a good service to the American public in putting it before us in English form. For, as the translator very justly reminds us, if such a book were needed in France, much more is it wanted here. There the best creations of the highest genius in sculpture and painting are ever before the people, either in the original or as copies. But here we have no such facilities for art education as Europe possesses, and we must perforce either remain ignorant or have recourse to such means as this book affords.

A happier selection for the purpose could not have been made, and to all who desire to attain the pleasure of some æsthetic culture, and who wish to know the principles that underlie the beautiful, it must be commended. Several of the earlier chapters are occupied with a treatment of painting in the abstract, its power, its limits, its capabilities of extension in expression and effect. Gradually merging from this branch of the subject, we come to its development in the practical, the composition of a design, the value of models, and the ultimate attainment of verisimilitude by the use of light and color. The true value of perspective and chiaroscuro is explicitly laid down, and then follows an important chapter on the laws of color, so far as these are essential and absolute. If we regard this chapter from a purely scientific point of view there are several points in it to which we must take exceptions, but viewing it in reference solely to art, it will be found replete with instructive elucidations. Achromatism is not produced when we mingle the three primary colors in equal quantities, though it is produced when those colors are mingled in certain unequal quantities. Hence, while the chromatic rose which M. Blanc gives in his frontispiece is not scientifically accurate, it is a most useful mnemonic image to the æsthetic student. A proper understanding of the action of complementary colors is essential to a true understanding of the art of coloration. These have the faculty of both heightening and destroying each other. "To put color upon canvas," says Chevreul, "is not merely to tint with this color all that the pencil has touched; it is also to color with its complement the surrounding space; thus a red circle is surrounded by a light green aureole, less and less strongly marked, according to its distance from the red; an orange circle is surrounded by a blue aureole, a yellow circle by a violet, and reciprocally." It was by studying this principle that Eugene Delacroix became one of the greatest colorists of modern times. As an illustration of the manner in which it is sometimes made available by the competent artist, M. Blanc says:

"One day in the Library of the Luxembourg we were struck with the marvelously rich effect produced by Delacroix, the painter of the central cupola, where the artist had to combat the obscurity of the concave surface he had to paint, and to create an artificial light by the play of his colors. Among the mythological or heroic figures that made up the decoration, and which were walking in a sort of enchanted garden, we distinguished a half nude woman, seated in the shadows of this Elysium, whose flesh presented the most delicate, the most transparent tints. As we were admiring the admirable freshness of this rare tone, an artist friend of Delacroix, who had seen him at work, said smiling, 'You would be surprised if you knew what colors had produced the rosy flesh that charms you. They are tones that, seen separately, would seem as dull as the mud of the street.' How was this miracle wrought? By the boldness with which Delacroix had slashed the naked back of this figure with a decided green, which, partly neutralized by its complement rose, forms, with the rose in which it is absorbed, a mixed and fresh tone, apparent only at a distance—in a word, a resultant color, which is what is called the optical mixture."

Not less interesting than M. Blanc's observations upon light, are his remarks upon the character of touch—"the painter's last means of expression;" and further on his explanation of the variations required in the art by the character of the work, and the nature of the surface which the artist has to cover. Under this chapter we are introduced to fresco painting, wax painting, painting in distemper, on ceilings and cupolas, oil painting, pastel painting, enamel painting, guaches and aquarelles, miniatures, painting on glass, and encaustic painting; and thence we are led on to the further divisions of the art, comprised under subjects such as landscape, animals, battles, and hunting scenes and portraits. But our limits will not permit us to dwell upon these, nor upon the equally rich pages devoted to the various forms of engraving, as upon copper, wood, stone, with explanations of mezzotint, aquatint, cameo, &c. It must suffice to refer to the book itself for the treasures that will be found there, gathered with much care, free from everything irrelevant or immaterial, and clothed in a form of the most attractive and genial kind. We shall only add one of M. Blanc's definitions. He says:

"The great artist is not he who enters our house to put on our clothes, to conform to our habits, to speak to us an every-day idiom, and to give us a representation of ourselves. The greatest artist is he who guides us into the region of his own thought, into the palaces or fields of his own imagination, and who there, while speaking to us the language of the gods, while showing us ideal forms and colors, makes us for a moment believe, by force of the truth in his falsehood, that these regions are those in which we have always lived, these palaces belong to us, these mountains looked down upon our birth; that this language is ours, and these forms, these colors created by his genius are the forms and colors of nature herself."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Nettie Loring. National Temperance Society.
The Dumb Traitor. National Temperance Society.
Verses by H. H. Roberts Brothers.
Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag. Roberts Brothers.
Nancy: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co.
Twelve Miles from a Lemon. Harper & Brothers.
Hide-and-Seek. Harper & Brothers.
Diamond Cut Diamond. Harper & Brothers.
Good Luck. Lee & Shepard.
A Stout Heart. Lee & Shepard.
Memoirs of F. R. Firth. Lee & Shepard.
New Songs for Little People. Lee & Shepard.
Happy Spring-time. Macmillan & Co.
Bee's Bedtime. Porter & Coates.
Afternoon. J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Golden Grain. Harper & Brothers.

A DISPUTED WILL.

The will of Norah Julia Burke, who leaves about $3,500 in a savings bank to Andrew Maloney, with whose family she boarded, and $200 each to two other friends, as well as $50 to pay for masses for the repose of her soul, being contested by her brother and several of her kindred, came up for hearing in the Surrogate's Court yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings and was adjourned over. The will is contested on the ground that it was not properly executed, that it was not her last will and testament, that if it was it was obtained by fraud and collusion, and that deceased was not of sound mind at the time of its execution.

THE BUTLER WILL CASE.

The Butler disputed will case was again brought up yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court. Two witnesses were examined by the contestants to contradict the testimony of Miss Clifford, the sister of deceased, who swore that she had never seen the testator under the influence of liquor, and also to contradict H. Thompson, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will, in reference to a declaration made by him in regard to the mental capacity of the testator at the time of the execution of the will.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

PRESIDENT ORTON'S VIEWS.

A LETTER TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL REVIEWING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF HIS ANNUAL REPORT IN FAVOR OF A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1873.

Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General:

SIR: I have before me an official copy of the report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, which contains statements concerning the policy and management of the Western Union Telegraph Company, including allusions to myself, which are so erroneous, unjust, and personal that it seems incredible they should have been made by a Cabinet Minister in an official communication to the President for transmission to the Congress of the United States.

That it is an unusual proceeding for a private citizen to publicly address a communication to a Cabinet Minister upon the subject of an official report is admitted. On the other hand, I believe it is equally unprecedented for a Cabinet officer, in a public report to the President, to select for official animadversion a business lawfully prosecuted, or a citizen who has infringed no law; and therefore, if any justification is needed, it will be found in the extraordinary character of the paper to which this is a reply. It seems due to the owners of property whose value may be impaired by official misrepresentation, to the public who are largely interested in the proper conduct of the telegraph business, and also to the managers of a corporation who have been held up to public reprobation by the head of one of the most important executive departments of the Government, that his errors should be plainly pointed out, and the facts fully and fairly stated.

Before proceeding to do this, it seems proper to give a concise statement of the action of the Government toward the telegraph, from the establishment of the latter to the present time.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

The system of electric telegraph, which is now almost universally used throughout the world, was first established in the United States nearly thirty years ago. Its inventor and founder was a citizen of the United States, and the first public attempt to demonstrate its public utility was upon a line constructed by Prof. Morse and Ezra Cornell, between the cities of Washington and Baltimore. To enable this experiment to be made Congress appropriated, with much reluctance, the sum of $30,000. Many of those who voted for this appropriation were influenced more by the importunities of the inventor and his friends than by their conviction that the experiment would justify their action. Not a few treated the subject with ridicule, and some proposed, and compelled formal consideration of the proposition, that a part of the appropriation should be expended in mesmeric experiments, and one facetious member moved to include Millerism also. About the same time an offer was made to the Government by Prof. Morse, to sell his patents, and all the benefits to be derived therefrom, for $100,000. But the offer was not accepted; indeed, it was scarcely entertained; and the experimental line, after accomplishing all that Morse claimed or expected, was abandoned by the Government upon the recommendation of Hon. Cave Johnson, then Postmaster General, who said, in his report upon the subject:

"That the operation of the telegraph between Washington and Baltimore had not satisfied him that under any rate of postage that could be adopted its revenues could be made equal to its expenditures."

This is a brief and simple history of the first attempt to induce our Government to lend its aid to establish, extend, and develop the business which it is now proposed either to wrest from its owners for a nominal consideration, or destroy in value by Governmental competition.

During the twenty-two years from 1844 to 1866 the only action solicited from or taken by Congress relating to the telegraph was to grant permission to build and maintain lines across the public domain, in order to establish connection with the Pacific coast and intermediate stations. One of these bills authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to encourage the building of such a line by contracting in advance to pay $40,000 a year for ten years after its completion for the unrestricted use of said line by the Government. This was, in effect, merely a pledge that the Government business for ten years should amount to the sum of $40,000 annually. No provision was made for the payment of any excess above that sum, and no excess was ever paid for. It was a condition of this contract that the charge to the public for messages between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean should be restricted to three dollars. If all the business sent for the Government on that line had been paid for at that rate, it is believed that the companies would have received a much larger sum than that named in the contract. In this connection it seems proper to call attention to the striking contrast between the indifference which our Government has manifested toward the telegraph and the liberal aid and encouragement which it has extended to the railroads.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR RAILROADS.

In the report of the Secretary of the Interior for the last fiscal year, the following railroad companies are represented to be indebted to the United States for bonds issued to aid in their construction in the amounts set opposite to each:

Union Pacific	$27,236,512
Central Pacific	27,855,680
Central Branch	1,600,000
Kansas Pacific	6,303,000
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320
Total	$64,623,512

The value of the public lands granted to the companies above named, and others to which bonds were not issued, is probably many times the amount above stated. Hundreds of millions of Government aid to railroads, and but thirty thousand to the telegraph!

CONGRESS AND THE TELEGRAPH.

At the session of Congress in 1866 a bill was introduced in the Senate to incorporate and confer special privileges upon the National Telegraph Company. This bill did not pass, but, pending its consideration, the Senate adopted a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General, Hon. William Dennison, to consider and report upon the expediency of uniting the Postal and Telegraph systems. The report concludes with the following:

"As the result of that investigation under the resolution of the Senate, I am of the opinion that it will not be wise for the Government to inaugurate the proposed system of telegraph as a part of the Postal service—not only because of its doubtful financial success, but, also, its questionable feasibility under our political system."

The discussion of the subject at that session resulted in the passage of a general law, which authorized telegraph companies duly incorporated under the laws of the several States, to construct and operate lines in all the States and Territories, upon any military or post roads, and to cross navigable waters. The right of telegraph companies to enjoy these privileges was conditioned upon their assenting to the provisions of the bill—among which were the following:

1. That the Postmaster General should fix annually the rates for Government messages, which messages should have priority over all others.

2. That the United States, at any time after the expiration of five years from the passage of the act, might purchase all the telegraph lines, property, and effects of any or all of said companies at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent disinterested persons—two to be selected by the Postmaster General, two by the companies interested, and one by the four so previously selected. All of the principal telegraph companies in the United States have filed their acceptance of the terms of this act, and are, therefore, entitled to enjoy its benefits.

After due consideration of the project of a postal telegraph, the passage of such an act by Congress, as a substitute for a bill proposing to confer special privileges upon a corporation which they were asked to create, and the subsequent acceptance of its terms by the companies then engaged in carrying on the business, was understood by the latter as indicating the adoption of a fixed policy by Congress, and as constituting a compact between the Government and the companies, equally binding in honor upon both parties as if made between individuals and executed under seal.

The contrast between the treatment by Congress of the telegraph and other interests is also noticeable in the terms of this bill. The privileges which it confers upon the telegraph cost the Government nothing; and yet they were conditioned upon the concession by the telegraph, first, of the right of a Government official to fix the rate of charges on Government messages, and the requirement that such messages should have priority over all other business, regardless of the loss and damage which the companies might suffer thereby; and, second, that the Government should have the right to purchase the property of the telegraph companies, and to prohibit them thereafter from carrying on the business, although the compensation to be offered might not be satisfactory to the owners. On the other hand, with but few and unimportant exceptions, the grants made by the Government to railroad companies were without restrictions, while the right to cross the public lands with the telegraph line to the Pacific coast was granted upon the condition that $3 should be the maximum charge for a message thereon. The highest charges in the United States for railroad fares and freights are now made by those companies which Congress has aided in an amount nearly or quite equal to the actual cost of their construction. These charges have not been materially reduced in several years, while the present telegraph rates are now only about one half those charged six years ago.

During the third session of the Fortieth Congress three bills relating to the telegraph were presented to the House, and by it referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The first, offered by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, provided for the construction by the Government of a line between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, to be connected with the Post-offices in those cities, and with such intermediate stations as might be designated by the Postmaster General. The rate fixed by the bill was fifteen cents for a message of ten words, exclusive of date, address, and signature, but including delivery.

The second was a bill in favor of the scheme which has been advocated for several years by Mr. Hubbard, the details of which it is unnecessary to state in this connection.

The third provided for the construction of a line between Boston, Washington, and intermediate cities, by the parties named therein under the direction of the Postmaster General. This bill was similar in principle, although differing materially in details, to that proposing to incorporate the National Telegraph Company hereinbefore referred to.

The committee having these bills in charge held numerous sessions, at which parties who favored their passage, and those opposed thereto, were afforded ample opportunity to discuss their merits. After full consideration, they decided unanimously to report against their passage. The opinions of the committee, as set forth in this report, (No. 32, Fortieth Congress, Third Session,) appear to have been accepted by the House to which it was presented, since no further action was taken on that subject during the session.

The following extracts from the report are especially applicable to the present case. Referring to the law of 1866, the committee say:

"Is there not, in view of the relations thus voluntarily established, a solemn compact between the Government and these corporations, which would be violated by any legislation tending to depreciate the value of their property before the right to take it at a valuation accrues. * * * *

Would any of these companies have accepted the terms of the act, and bound itself by its obligations on any other understanding than that the Government, with whom it contracted, should do nothing to violate the spirit of the compact so long as the obligations of it continued. There is not within the knowledge of the committee any precedent to justify the Government in entering into competition with its own citizens, exercising franchises secured to them by legislative authority, and to the injury of private property, without providing a just measure of compensation. * * *

Two systems of telegraphs—one public and one private—cannot operate side by side with success to either or with benefit to the public. The functions of the Government are necessarily exclusive, and whenever it formally undertakes any service, as proper to be exercised by it, private parties must be excluded from the performance of the same service."

At the second session of the Forty-first Congress, Mr. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill in the House which provided for the purchase of all the telegraph lines in the country, at their appraised value, substantially as provided by the act of 1866. This bill was referred to a select committee, of which its author was made Chairman; and the bill known as the Hubbard bill, which had been presented again at that session, was referred to the same committee. This committee, which was composed of some of the ablest members of the House, gave much time to the consideration of the subject, and to hearing parties who appeared both for and against the bills. And although they permitted a report by the Chairman in favor of the bill introduced by him, and another in favor of the bill of Mr. Hubbard, to be presented to the House, so as to enable them to be printed, together with the proceedings before the committee, both reports were recommitted, and no further action thereon was taken either by the committee or by the House at that session.

At the same session the Hubbard bill was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Standing Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. That committee, although they had given the opponents of the bill but one opportunity to be heard upon it, and that limited to about fifteen minutes, subsequently reported it favorably to the Senate. After a brief discussion there its further consideration was indefinitely postponed.

The preceding statements contain all that is material concerning the action of Congress in respect to the telegraph, and to proposals for connecting it with the postal service, from the appropriation of $30,000 to enable the first experiment to be made, down to the last session. In December, 1872, so much of the annual report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, as related to the telegraph, was referred by the House to the Standing Committee on Appropriations.

In that report the subject was discussed at considerable length, although with great unfairness to the telegraph companies. The Postmaster General recommended that the lines of some or all of the companies should be purchased under the provisions of the act of July 24, 1866, and placed under control of the Post Office Department.

Concerning the project for the incorporation of the Postal Telegraph Company, known as the Hubbard scheme, the Postmaster General says:

"I am decidedly of opinion that if the people interested require a postal telegraph, it should be entirely in the hands of the Government. If, on the contrary, a postal telegraph is not so demanded, then the Government should not favor one private company to the exclusion of another, *nor should it in anywise enter into competition with private enterprise.*"

The Committee on Appropriations held a special evening session for the consideration of the recommendations made in this report, which was attended by representatives from all the principal telegraph companies in the country, and also by the Postmaster General and other Government officials. The statements contained in the report were thoroughly discussed and its recommendations fully considered. It is not unfair to say that the facts and arguments submitted by the representatives of the telegraph companies completely refuted the most important statements made by the Postmaster General, and on which his conclusions and recommendations were based. It is not surprising, therefore, that no further action on the subject, either by the committee or by the House, was taken at that session.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL FOR 1873.

I propose now to consider the report of the Postmaster General for the last fiscal year. This document differs in several particulars from every other official paper on this subject. Although in the discussion upon the first appropriation the proposal to establish the telegraph, as a means of communication between distant stations, was spoken of by some in terms of derision, and although it was deemed for many years—if not unworthy of Congressional notice—as having small claim to Congressional favor, it has not been publicly assailed in an official document by any other prominent officer of the Government, nor has its property been depreciated, its policy and management disparaged, or its officers invidiously mentioned by name.

The Postmaster General has by law no jurisdiction over the telegraph, except to fix the rates annually for Government messages. The present incumbent of that office has never been requested by Congress to give them any information or opinions on the subject; yet, in view of the fact that the Government has secured the right to purchase all the telegraph lines in the country, no objection can be made to the discussion by him of the question of connecting the telegraph with the postal service. I submit, however, that in any such discussion concerning private property and persons, the former is entitled to be treated with common justice, and the latter with common civility.

The report of the Postmaster General, now before me, in the portion which treats of the telegraph, begins with a reference to certain statements made in his report of the preceding year. These statements contained estimates of the original cost, and also the cost of duplicating all the telegraph lines and apparatus in use in the United States. The present report then proceeds:

"There is no reason of repeating those reasons or estimates. I desire, however, to express my full confidence in the soundness of the former and the approximate correctness of the latter, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to invalidate them."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL ESTIMATES THE VALUE OF ALL THE TELEGRAPH PROPERTY IN THE COUNTRY AT $11,880,000.

The estimates referred to in this extract, and concerning the soundness of which "full confidence" is now expressed, were these: *First*, that the entire cost of all the lines in the country, including patents, was *much less* than $10,000,000; and, *second*, that the cost of a new system, equal in extent to the present, would be $11,880,000.

There are no data accessible which show, even approximately, what has been expended in the extension of telegraph lines during the last thirty years; but at the time these statements were made the property of telegraph companies was worth, in the market, not less than $50,000,000. The only witness whose estimate was appended to the report expressed the opinion that the existing lines could be duplicated for about $18,250,000, provided the wire could be imported free of duty. But, as the Government has required the companies to pay duty, either directly to the Treasury on what they have imported, or indirectly on what they have purchased at home, it will hardly be deemed reasonable to leave this item out of the account. Adding it to the estimate of the witness, the total would be over $20,000,000.

A SOLITARY WITNESS.

It appears, then, that the solitary witness called by the Postmaster General to testify as to the cost of duplicating the present system, named an amount 100 per cent. greater than that stated in the report. The witness had never constructed but one telegraph line, and that was for the use of a fire department of a large city. For that line of eighty miles of poles and 625 miles of wire he charged and was paid $850,000. Comparing this charge with his estimate made for the Postmaster General, in proportion to the number of miles of wire used, the telegraph lines in the United States would cost more than $200,000,000. But on the basis of the number of miles of poles, the cost would be nearly $800,000,000.

OFFICIAL DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS INDUCED THE OWNERS TO AGREE TO SELL.

In the face of these facts, clearly established before the Committee on Appropriations only one year ago, the Postmaster General, who is not presumed to have any practical knowledge of the subject, now expresses "full confidence" in the correctness of estimates which were not then, and have not been since, sustained by a particle of evidence. It would seem, for other reasons than those of the Postmaster General, that "there is no need of repeating those estimates."

The Government has the right to buy the property of the company thus assailed, and the utterance of official opinions calculated to prejudice the public mind as to its value, looks like an attempt to forestall the award of the arbitrators, and to compel the owners to accept a sum less than that to which they consider themselves entitled, rather than take the risk of inciting greater official hostility. The injustice of such a proceeding will be apparent to any one who examines the facts.

The report proceeds as follows:

UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

"One fact is conspicuous and most significant, and that is, that the opposition to the postal telegraph comes almost entirely from the telegraph companies and those directly interested with them in sustaining their monopoly.

Every intelligent, disinterested observer, who has seen the working of the Government systems abroad, gives them the decided preference."

These statements are unjust, both to the telegraph companies and to the public. The opposition made by the companies to the various postal telegraph schemes has been mainly confined to the refutation of misstatements concerning the value of their property and the comparative cost of carrying on the business in this and other countries. The press are almost unanimously opposed to it, and there is no evidence that even a respectable minority of the people desire its assumption by the Government.

The report further proceeds to say:

"Under the present management the use of the telegraph by the masses of the people is almost prohibited by reason of arbitrary rates, unnecessarily high charges, and a want of facilities."

After referring to a statement made by the President of the Western Union Company before the House Committee on Appropriations last Winter, the report proceeds:

"It may, however, be regarded as settled, that while under the control of private companies, whose chief object is to make a profit to their stockholders, and whose skill and labor are expended in efforts to advance the price of their stock, and to enforce the highest rates to which the people can be made to submit, the telegraph will never become a general medium of correspondence."

COMPARATIVE USE OF THE TELEGRAPH IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

The people of the United States use the telegraph as freely as those of other countries. They are now sending messages at the rate of more than 20,000,000 per annum, the Western Union Company alone having sent about 1,500,000 in the month of September last, not including a press service greater in the aggregate than that performed in the same time by all the other telegraphs in the world. It appears by the tables appended to the report of the Postmaster General that in 1872 Great Britain sent 16,500,000 messages; France, in 1871, 5,200,000; Spain, in 1872, 1,100,000; Belgium, in 1872, 1,900,000; Austria, in 1871, 3,000,000; Germany, in 1872, 8,200,000; Italy, in 1871, 2,600,000; Russia, in 1872, 2,800,000; Switzerland, in 1872, 1,750,000.

The tables also show that 44,337,703 interior messages were sent for 65,191,306 francs—being an average of about one and a half francs per message. But that for 26,74,637 international messages—that is, messages sent from one country to another—the receipts were 27,831,963 francs—being an average of nearly four and a half francs per message.

CHARGE OF ARBITRARY RATES REFUTED.

What is meant by "arbitrary rates" it is not easy to understand. The right of the companies to fix the rates, except for Government messages, cannot be questioned. The present tariff system is based on air line distances between all stations, regardless of the actual distances over which the messages are necessarily sent; and the rate for like distances is the same in the Eastern, Northern, Western, and Southern sections. There are a few rates, most of them on or near the direct route between Boston and Washington, that are below the scale rate in other sections. As to these rates being "high charges," the fact can be established that they are relatively as cheap as the average rates of other countries, if not absolutely cheaper. The Western Union Company has had in operation for nearly four years a system of night messages at half rates, which provides a cheaper telegraph service for like average distances than exists in any other country. These messages may be filed at any time during the day, and are deliverable the next morning. Under this arrangement messages are sent from New-York to Buffalo and Pittsburg for 25 cents; to Cleveland for 38 cents; to Chicago and Cincinnati for 50 cents; to St. Louis for 75 cents; New-Orleans and Mobile for $1, and to all parts of Texas for $1 25. The extent to which rates have been reduced in the United States within the last five years will be comprehended by comparing the above rates with the following, which were the rates charged before that time: New-York to Buffalo and Pittsburg, 75 cents; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, $2 10 and $2 25; New-Orleans and Mobile, $3 25; Galveston and other points in Texas, $4 and $4 50; San Francisco and other places in California, $7 and $7 50; Oregon and Washington Territory, $9. The half rate for night messages has not been applied to stations on the Pacific coast; but, instead, $2 50 has been fixed as the maximum rate between any two stations on the Western Union lines. These reductions are greater than those made in any other country during the same time.

In every European country, except Great Britain, the message comprises twenty words, all words being counted. In this country ten body words constitute a message—the date, address, and signature being free—and the average of the free words to each message is considerably more than ten. *The present average tariff in the United States is fifty cents for a message of ten words, with date, address, and signature free!* The purchasing power of fifty cents of our paper currency is scarcely greater than that of one and a half francs on the Continent of Europe, and but little greater than that of the English shilling.

This is especially true when applied to labor, which is the chief item of expense in the telegraph business, not only in the United States, but in all other countries. In nearly every European country it will be seen that the tariff for interior messages is less than half the average rate on international messages.

LOSSES FROM OPERATING THE TELEGRAPH IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

It further appears, by the tables appended to the Postmaster General's report, that in 1872 the product of interior messages in Germany was 6,521,869 francs, and that there were disbursed for salaries 8,391,743 francs; yet, by omitting from the exhibit all expenditures for construction, Germany was enabled to show a profit of about 200,000 francs, derived from 1,500,000 international messages, which yielded over 5,000,000 francs.

France has a population nearly equal to that of the United States, and a very extensive and complete telegraph system. There were sent, in that country, in 1871, 4,371,952 interior messages, the product of which was 4,404,823 francs. There were expended for salaries in the same time 9,620,000 francs; and the total loss from operating the telegraph that year was 4,135,674 francs. Yet nearly one half of the French telegraph receipts for that year were derived from international and transit messages, but for which the loss would have been over 8,000,000 francs. In view of these results it will not be deemed surprising that early in 1872 the French telegraph authorities advanced the rates 20 per cent. on one class of messages and 40 per cent. on another. The larger increase applied to the rates which yielded over 60 per cent. of the revenue of the previous year.

The result in Spain, in 1872, is still worse. The gross receipts are set down at 1,774,414 francs, and the expenses for salaries and maintenance 3,469,380 francs, of which about 3,000,000 were paid for salaries.

In neither of these countries did the gross receipts from interior messages amount to half the sum expended for salaries.

The telegraphic expenses in Austria in 1871 were about 800,000 francs in excess of receipts; Hungary, in 1872, 1,750,000 francs; Belgium, 100,000 francs; Portugal, 500,000 francs; The Netherlands, 600,000 francs; Sweden, 700,000 francs.

Russia shows a profit of over 4,000,000 francs, and appears by the tables to have received nearly 14,000,000 francs from 2,500,000 interior messages—being an average of about 5½ francs per message. Her receipts from 500,000 international messages were about 3,000,000 francs, being at the rate of nearly 6 francs each. In territorial extent and the distribution of population Russia compares with the United States more nearly than any other European country. It will be seen from these statements that the average charge for messages in that country is much greater than in the United States.

THE RESULT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the statistical tables appended to the Postmaster General's report, the operation of the telegraph in Great Britain for the year 1872 exhibits an apparent profit of 2,600,000 francs. I say an *apparent* profit, because in the reports of the telegraphic operations in that country a large amount is carried annually to capital account, for disbursements which in other countries are charged to maintenance. The evidence is conclusive that the revenues from the British telegraphs, since the lines were taken over by the Government, have every year fallen considerably short of the actual working expenses. During the last year the expenditures on account of the telegraph have been made the subject of special Parliamentary investigation, which resulted in disclosing the fact that, besides applying all the receipts from the business, and a large appropriation by Parliament, there had been drawn from the deposits in the Postal Savings Banks, and expended upon the telegraph, over £800,000. These disclosures were followed by the resignation of the British Postmaster General, Mr. Monsell. During the investigation, which was conducted by a Parliamentary Committee, inquiries were addressed to Frank Ives Scudamore, Esq., the Manager of the Post Office Telegraphs, as to the application of the appropriations and the Postal Savings Bank funds, and the results which he expected from their investment. In his reply, made in July last, in which the receipts and expenses for two years are estimated, he states that at the close of the next fiscal year, ending March 31, 1875, it is his opinion that the capital account will stand debited with over £10,000,000, and that he will then have paid interest on the capital, from the average date of its investment, at the rate of three per cent. per annum. The British telegraph system is more extensive and more efficiently worked than any other Government telegraph in Europe. But, when the estimated £10,000,000 have been invested in it, it will not be equal in extent to that of the Western Union Company at the present time.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Contrast £10,000,000—equal to $50,000,000, gold—with the Postmaster General's estimate that the lines and property of the Western Union, and all other companies in the United States, can be reproduced for $11,800,000!

Concerning the estimates of Mr. Scudamore, I venture to remark that the net profits of the business at the date he fixes will not enable the payment of three per cent., or even one per cent., upon the capital invested. Not that his efforts will in the meantime be relaxed, nor that anything will be omitted which would tend to increase the efficiency or promote the economy of the service under his charge, but because, after three years' experience, in which all his original estimates have fallen far short of reality, he still underestimates the amount of his inevitable expenses, and overestimates the profits possible to be realized. In view of the fact, then, that the average tariff on interior messages in Europe is 1½ francs, and on international messages 4½ francs, it will be seen that the rates in this country, which the Postmaster General denounces as "high charges," are, taken altogether, as low as the average rates in European countries where the telegraph is under Government control.

THE TELEGRAPH NOT A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

It is strictly true that the chief object of the companies is to make profit for their stockholders. It is for that purpose alone that private parties have invested capital in the telegraph business; and there is no good reason why the investors in such property, and those to whom they have intrusted its management, should be subjected to the invidious rhetoric of a Cabinet officer, more than citizens engaged in other legitimate industries; neither should their efforts to make the business remunerative and the property valuable, by lawful means, be made the subject of official condemnation. The present telegraphic facilities are adequate to meet all the demands upon them. In no other country have telegraphic facilities increased so largely, during the last few years, as in the United States. This increase has not only kept pace with the public demand, but in many sections has anticipated it. While in other countries the cost of telegraphic extension, and in some of them a part of the cost of its operation, has been paid from the public Treasury with moneys raised by taxation upon the people, in the United States the extensions have been made entirely by private capital, furnished by private citizens.

THE "FAST SYSTEM" SLOWER THAN THE MORSE.

The next notable statement in the report relates to what is therein styled the "Automatic or Fast System." It is certainly an unusual instance of good fortune when the owners of patents, who have been for years unsuccessful in their efforts to make a satisfactory sale, are enabled to secure so valuable an advertising medium as the annual report of a Postmaster General. The inference to be drawn from the statements in the report concerning this wonderful "system" is that it is a budding novelty, just ready to burst into the full bloom of triumphant success. I would not blast its promise by even the breath of an unkind word. But a few plain and simple truths concerning it must be told.

First—It is not a novelty. There lies beside me as I write a pamphlet, bearing date Dec. 1, 1839, throughout whose twenty-two pages the praises of what it had then achieved are glowingly set forth.

Second—It is not a success. Four years of constant trial, during which large sums have been expended in practical experiments, and in endeavoring by new devices to overcome constantly-developed defects, have failed to demonstrate its superiority over existing modes, or even its ability to compete successfully with them.

Automatic telegraphy, as a separate system, has never been attempted in any country. It has been in use in England for several years, but only as an aid to the Morse system, or as a substitute for others greatly inferior to the Morse, and which either were never introduced into this country or were long since discarded. Its chief defects are: 1. More time is required to prepare a message for transmission by the automatic than to send it by the Morse. By the latter the receiving operator writes out the message as fast as the sending operator transmits it, so that when the sending is finished the copying is completed and the message ready for delivery.

2. By the automatic system the message is received in the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet. More time is then required to translate and copy than is occupied in both sending and copying in the ordinary way. No matter, then, what the rate of speed at which the signals are made to pass over the wire—if it takes as much time to prepare for transmission, and again as much time to translate and copy after the message is received as to transmit and copy by the Morse system—it is plain that twice as much time is consumed in respect to any single message by the Automatic process as by the ordinary Morse.

But there are other grave practical difficulties. The automatic apparatus, as compared with the Morse, is cumbersome, intricate and costly. It gets out of repair easily, and the cost of providing duplicates for use in case of accident, and of shipments over long distances for repairs, constitute a serious objection.

Again, it is evident that in the separate processes of perforating, transmitting, translating, and copying by the automatic system, more operatives are required than in the regular Morse. The testimony of those connected with the Government telegraph in England is that it takes five times as many operators to successfully work the former process as the latter. The cost of operating is the chief expense of carrying on the telegraph business. It would be much cheaper to provide additional wires, and to apply the duplex to them than to double the cost of operating; but if it be necessary to multiply this cost by five, that fact alone constitutes a fatal objection.

DOUBLE TRANSMISSION ON ONE WIRE THE FASTEST SYSTEM KNOWN.

The duplex apparatus, the patents for which are owned by the Western Union Company, is capable of rendering much more valuable service than the automatic, even if the graver defects of the latter are successfully overcome. The duplex works equally well single or double, thus obviating the necessity for duplicating instruments. It doubles the capacity of a wire by enabling messages to be transmitted over it in opposite directions at the same time, without any perceptible diminution of speed. It does more than save the cost of providing and keeping in repair additional wires. It gives the carrying capacity of two wires when, by accidental interruptions, there is but one in working order, and when no amount of money previously invested in wires would have provided another.

Concerning the autographic systems of Meyer and others it is sufficient to say that they are merely electrical toys, which excite interest by their results without serving any useful purpose. Their operations are too slow, the apparatus too expensive, and the occasions for its use too limited to give them any value as parts of a practical system.

EXTORTION!

It is doubtless true, as stated in the report, that in the near future the entire methods and machinery of telegraphic communication will be cheapened; but, being true, why it should follow "that the Government will be compelled to assume their control in order to protect the people from *extortion*," does not clearly appear. "Extortion" is a word of severe import, and should not be lightly used. As here applied, without evidence to justify it, it will, when calmly considered by a discriminating public, recoil with more damaging effect upon the high official who hurls it than upon the private citizens at whom it is aimed.

The next statement in the report which seems to deserve notice is the following:

"There are now but two parties in the controversy over the postal telegraph—on one side the people, on the other the Western Union Telegraph Company."

This is followed by a lengthy extract from the last annual report of the President of that company, after which the Postmaster General proceeds with the following "elegant extract:"

"The Western Union Company has always contended for high rates, and enforced them with a strong hand. When new associations have been formed *for the purpose of reducing rates*, the Western Union has at once entered the lists to destroy its rivals, and, in pursuit of victory, has not scrupled to use any device which the powerful can employ against the weak. *Failing to vanquish its adversary in the open field of fair competition, it has resorted to artifice, and triumphed by making gold its weapon.*"

The Postmaster General concludes this indictment of the Western Union Company for high crimes and misdemeanors by saying of the Western Union report that it evinces

"A settled purpose to reduce rates only that it might exterminate competing companies already organized, or which it feared would be organized."

It was stated early in the report that the opposition to the postal telegraph came from the telegraph *companies*, (in the plural,) and those directly interested with them in sustaining their monopoly. Further reflection appears to have induced the Postmaster General to modify this opinion—to suspend sentence upon all parties except the Western Union—and to concentrate upon that company and its officers the entire weight of his condemnation.

Reply has already been made to the claim that any considerable number of our people desire the postal telegraph.

The expenses of the Post Office Department are in excess of its receipts by six million dollars a year, not including interest on the millions which have been and are now being expended in the erection of buildings for the convenience of its operations. The telegraph may not always perform the business confided to it satisfactorily, but indications are not wanting in the report that the same is true of the Post Office. The former has been little if at all behind the latter in conforming to the public requirements. It is a notable fact that the principal complaint of the inefficiency of the telegraph comes from a high official of the Government, who announces his purpose to bring its business, influence, and patronage under the control of his department. In his efforts to that end he has encountered no denial of the right of the Government to take the property on the payment of its value, to be determined in the manner provided by law. He is mistaken, however, in assuming that the only opposition comes from the Western Union Company. What they oppose is not his right to control, although doubting its expediency, but they have protested and will continue to protest earnestly against misrepresentations, from whatever source, as to the value of their property, and unjust aspersions of the character of their managers. The charge that "they have always contended for high rates and enforced them with a strong hand" can be properly met with but one answer: It is not true. Telegraph rates in the United States are now but half what they were six years ago, and the majority of the reductions made by the Western Union Company have been made voluntarily, without compulsion, and for reasons and purposes alike lawful and honorable. In the rivalry with new associations they have made efforts to retain former customers and to secure new ones by endeavoring to do the business more promptly and satisfactorily than their competitors. In no case have they been the first to reduce rates upon competing routes. In fact, the report of the Postmaster General admits this when speaking of associations "*formed for the purpose of reducing rates.*" Does he expect the Western Union to maintain higher rates than its "rivals," in order that the former, and not the latter, may be "destroyed?" We have repeatedly remonstrated against what we believed to be unreasonable reductions, but when compelled to reduce, by the action of our competitors, we have not always permitted them to dictate the rates. If our rivals have been vanquished, it was either because they did not possess the facilities requisite for doing sufficient business to enable them to pay its expenses, or because the rates they insisted upon establishing proved to be unremunerative, or because they failed to conduct their business to the satisfaction of the public.

The charge that the Western Union Company "have not scrupled to use any device which the powerful can employ against the weak, and failing in the open field of fair competition, have resorted to artifice, and have triumphed by making gold their weapon," is absolutely groundless, and if uttered by one less distinguished than the Postmaster General, would deserve to be characterized as a pompous slander. If published by one private individual in respect to another, it would make its author liable to an action for damages.

It is true that we are ready to purchase telegraph lines required to meet the demands of a constantly increasing business whenever we can do so on terms that are deemed satisfactory. But there are always two parties to such transactions—the buyer and the seller—and neither can accomplish his purpose without the assent of the other. It has rarely happened in the purchase of telegraph lines that we could not have acquired them on better terms by waiting longer. But if the owners of private property desire to sell it, and parties can be found able and willing to buy, what has the Postmaster General to do with the transaction, whether the buyer or the seller makes the better bargain? Who has addressed to him a complaint that the Western Union Company has obtained control of any property by dishonorable means?

ELEMENTARY AND RUDIMENTARY.

The report of the Postmaster General proceeds to state some elementary truths.

"Nature furnishes an inexhaustible storehouse of electricity. The earth and the atmosphere constitute the never-wearying media of its transmission. * * * As well might a charter be granted for the exclusive use of air, light, or water; as well might a price be set on the winds and waves, or rivers flowing to the sea, the seed-time and harvest, and on the power which causes the seeds to germinate and the fruits of the earth to grow, as to restrict for the sake of profit the use of electricity—that most subtle and universal of God's mysterious agents."

The Western Union Company is not in exclusive possession of all the electricity in the country, nor does it enjoy special privileges in any State, except the right to use certain valuable patents which are protected by law. It has the right to acquire a monopoly of the telegraph business by serving the public better and cheaper than other parties are able or willing to serve it. But if it be true, as stated in the report, that its competitors have been "vanquished" by the reduction of rates, does not that fact destroy the chief support on which the postal telegraph scheme rests? If private companies cannot pay expenses at present rates, how is it expected that the Government can make a profit at still lower rates?

OFFICIAL INEFFICIENCY.

Has our Government, or that of any of the States, ever opened a turnpike, dug a canal, constructed a railroad, built a ship, erected a building, or managed any business more efficiently or economically than private parties would have done? Is it not an admitted fact that, as compared with private enterprise, all Government work is in a greater or less degree dilatory, wasteful, and extravagant? And is it possible to produce a different result under an elective system? No civil service rules touching character and competency, however faithfully administered by men indebted for their own positions to personal and political favor, will ever be as successful in securing the fittest agents to have charge of intricate and delicate business operations as that instinct of self interest which governs men in the conduct of their private affairs.

STATISTICS VERSUS ESTIMATES.

The Postmaster General next proceeds to give sundry financial items taken from the Western Union report. The figures which he presents show that, of the net profits of this company, which amounted to $20,312,618 during the last seven years, more than $13,000,000 are represented by new property acquired during that time, and by assets now on hand. I refer to these statements only for the purpose of contrasting them with the estimate made by the Postmaster General one year ago, and concerning the correctness of which he now expresses "full confidence" that the property of the Western Union and all the other telegraph companies in the United States could be reproduced for $11,880,000! The report, which characterizes the Western Union figures as an "admirable exposition," proceeds to say:

"A CURIOUS PUBLIC."

"It is to be regretted that there had not been placed by the side of it, for the gratification *of a curious public*, an equally lucid statement of the amount of cash capital paid in by the stockholders of the Western Union Company, and of the companies out of which it has been compounded."

The Western Union report was written for the information of the stockholders of that company, and not "for the gratification of a curious public." If it had occurred to its author that a Government official would have the leisure and disposition to occupy himself with a criticism of its details, to be embodied in a public document, perhaps some pains would have been taken to supply material for the gratification of such eminent curiosity. This bit of dignified pleasantry is succeeded by the following

OFFICIAL PERSONALITIES.

"Elated, as he must have been, by a contemplation of the manner in which the net profits had swept away all opposition, present or prospective, President Orton might well say, in the language quoted from his report, that 'the time is not distant when the Western Union Company will be without a substantial competitor in the conduct of a business which, notwithstanding the enormous growth of the last seven years, is still in its infancy.'"

This is followed by what purports to be an extract from the Western Union report, which its President did not write, which was not read at the annual meeting of stockholders, and the publication of which in a newspaper was unintentional. It did not appear in the official copy of the report in the *Journal of the Telegraph*, to which the Postmaster General is a subscriber.

When a Cabinet Minister attacks a private citizen who sustains no relation—business or otherwise—to his department, and swaps the dignity of an official report for an opportunity to excite ridicule, comment would be a waste of words.

The Postmaster General concludes as follows:

SELL OUT OR BE CRUSHED OUT.

"The telegraph should be made a part of the postal system without further delay. As Congress does not seem inclined to exercise the discretion given in the third section of the act of July 24, 1866, to appoint appraisers to value the 'lines, property, and effects' of the companies now in operation, and as the Western Union Company appears to be unwilling to make a voluntary sale at a fair price, I recommend that provision be made by law for the immediate establishment of the postal telegraph, and for the construction of all such lines as may be needed, under the direction of competent officers of the Engineer Corps of the army."

In his report one year ago, after urging Congress to inaugurate the postal telegraph by acquiring "the lines of some or all" of the present companies, the same official recommends: *First*, that instead of adopting the Hubbard or partnership scheme, the telegraph "should be put entirely into the hands of the Government." But, *second*, if it is decided that the public interest does not demand the postal telegraph, "then the Government should not favor one private company to the exclusion of another, nor *should it in anywise enter into competition with private enterprise.*"

I shall not attempt to reconcile or explain the direct conflict between these two recommendations. The neglect of Congress to take action at the last session upon the recommendation made a year ago, is an indication that, in their opinion, the public interest does not require the postal telegraph. Therefore, there was no occasion to exercise the discretion given in the act of July 24, 1866, to appoint appraisers to value "the lines, property," and effects of the telegraph companies. There is no authority for the statement that the Western Union Company "appears to be unwilling to make a voluntary sale at a fair price." That company has accepted the terms of the act of 1866, and will comply with those terms by selling their property to the Government whenever Congress gives notice of the desire to buy, and requests the appointment of "competent, disinterested persons" to assist in the valuation. The valuation, as fixed in the manner prescribed by that act, will be accepted by the company as "a fair price." No officer of the Government has been authorized to ask the company to name the price which they are willing to accept, nor has any such officer authority to purchase the company's property, however satisfactory the price might be at which they should offer to sell. It may be safely assumed that, under existing laws, the managers of the company will not be willing to make a private bargain with the Postmaster General for the sale of their lines; nor do they think that the country will ever be satisfied to inaugurate the postal telegraph in that way.

TAXING CITIZENS TO PAY THE COST OF DESTROYING THEIR PROPERTY.

There only remains to be considered the recommendation of the Postmaster General, that Congress authorize the construction of lines required for the immediate establishment of the postal telegraph. Can it be that the Postmaster General expected a proposition to be seriously considered which contemplates employing public moneys, collected from the people by taxation, to set up the Government in business as the competitor of private citizens? Coming from an executive officer of a Republican Government, whose powers are defined and limited by a Constitution and laws, the proposal is simply monstrous. If there were no such prohibition in the Constitution, the common sense of an intelligent people would revolt at the suggestion that private property should be taken for public use without just compensation. But to use public moneys to destroy private property, by Governmental competition, would be more unjust than to take it without compensation. In the latter case the owners would lose only its value, while, in the former, they would make the same loss, and, in addition thereto, be obliged to contribute in taxes their *pro rata* share of the cost of its destruction. The owners of telegraph property, startled as they may well be at this most extraordinary proposal, need have no apprehension of its being carried into effect. The people of the United States are intelligent and just, and the Congress they have chosen, faithfully representing them, will require the Government to show the same respect for private property and private rights that the common law requires each citizen to show to every other.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM ORTON.

APPENDIX A.

The Postmaster General proposes to destroy all telegraph property in the country by putting the United States in the field as a competitor, supported by the public Treasury.

When, if ever, this proposition is seriously considered by Congress, some grave questions will arise involving moral obligations of the Government to the citizen and the limitations of constitutional power.

It is not my purpose to suggest in any complete manner the nature of these questions as affecting either the power of the Government to deal with the subject of the telegraph at all, (otherwise than has been already done,) or, having such power, in exercising it to take or destroy private property without compensation or due process of law.

The judicial language in a few cases cited below will suggest the light in which the project is likely to be received by the courts:

"It would be a very curious and unsatisfactory result if in construing a provision of constitutional law, always understood to have been adopted for protection and security to the rights of the individual as against the Government, and which has received the commendation of jurists, statesmen, and commentators as placing the just principles of the common law on that subject beyond the power of ordinary legislation to change or control them, it shall be held that if the Government refrains from the absolute conversion of real property to the uses of the public, it can destroy its value entirely, can inflict irreparable and permanent injury to any extent, can, in effect, subject it to total destruction without making any compensation, because, in the narrowest sense of that word, it is not *taken* for the public use. Such a construction would pervert the constitutional provision into a restriction upon the rights of the citizen, as those rights stood at the common law, instead of the Government, and make it an authority for invasion of private right under the pretext of the public good, which had no warrant in the laws or practices of our ancestors."—(*Pumpelly vs. Green Bay Company*, 13 Wallace's Rep., pp. 177, 178.)

"Can the Legislature have power to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly? If it cannot take away or resume the franchise itself, can it take away its whole substance and value? If the law will create an implication that the Legislature shall not resume its own grant, is it not equally as natural and as necessary an implication that the Legislature shall not do any act directly to prejudice its own grant, or to destroy its value? If there were no authority in favor of so reasonable a doctrine, I would say, in the language of the late lamented Mr. Chief Justice Parker, in this very case: 'I ground it on the principles of our Government and Constitution, and on the immutable principles of justice, which ought to bind governments as well as people.'"—(*Story, J., Charles River Bridge vs. Warren Bridge et al.*, 11 *Peters' Rep.*, 617.)†

"If it had been proposed to pass an act for the sequestration of the toll of Charles River Bridge to an amount not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, to build a bridge for the use of the Commonwealth where the Warren Bridge has been built, it is not believed that any member of the Legislature would have voted for it. A sense of justice would have prevented the adoption of a measure so inequitable and oppressive upon its front. But what is the difference between a sequestration of the money actually in the plaintiff's treasury and an act to prevent that amount from going into their treasury? I ask what difference is there in effect of the one and of the other upon the plaintiff's interest? The difference is in *form* only, not in substance."—(*Charles River Bridge vs. Warren Bridge*, 7 *Pickering's Rep.*, p. 503.)

"When a law annihilates the value of property and strips it of its attributes, by which alone it is distinguished as property, the owner is deprived of it according to the plainest interpretation, and certainly within the spirit of a constitutional provision intended expressly to shield private rights from the exercise of arbitrary power."—(*Wynehamer vs. The People*, 3 *Kernan*, 398.)

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* Appendix A.

† Although Judge Story's opinion in this case was overruled by a bare majority of the court, it was sustained by the State Legislature, and an act was subsequently passed by that body indemnifying the stockholders of the Bridge Company, the value of whose franchise had been thus indirectly destroyed under the forms of law. (*Private Laws of Mass.*, vol. 8, A. D. 1841, ch. 88.)

"Even if, upon a fair construction of the grant, the power conferred is broad enough to protect the company against all the consequential injuries to private interests, and was so intended by the Legislature, it will be impossible to uphold it to this extent, where no provision has been made for full compensation. It would be in violation of the fundamental law of the land."—(*The People vs. Gray*, 23 *Wendell's Rep.*, 404.)

"A proper construction of the word '*taken*' makes it synonymous with seized, injured, destroyed, deprived of. It is, therefore, evident that the Legislature have no power to authorize, in any case, either a direct or consequential injury to private property without compensation to the owner."—(*Evansville Co. vs. Dick*, 9 *Indiana*, 433.)

"In the extension of the national road through the State of Ohio, a free bridge was thrown across a stream by the side of a toll bridge, which had some ten or fifteen years of its charter to run. The new bridge did not in the least obstruct the passage of the old one, and it was contended that as no exclusive right was given under the first grant, the owner of the toll bridge was entitled to no compensation. It was said on that occasion, as it has been argued on this, that the right was given subject to the discretion of the Legislature, as to a subsequent grant; and that the new bridge could not be objected to by the first grantee, whether it was built under the authority of the State or Federal Government.

"This course of reasoning influenced a decision against the claimant in the first instance, but a reconsideration of his case, and a more thorough investigation of it, induced the proper authority to reverse the decision and award an indemnity for the injury done. The value of the charter was estimated, and a just compensation was made. This, it is true, was not a judicial decision, but it was a decision of the high functionaries of the Government, and is entitled to respect. It was dictated by that sense of justice which should be felt on the bench, and by every tribunal having the power to act upon private rights."—(11 *Peters' R.*, p. 568.)

APPENDIX B.

THE AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH.

After the letter to the Postmaster General was put in type, I received information that a series of experiments in transmitting the President's Message had been made by the automatic process, and that on one occasion these experiments had been conducted in the presence of the Postmaster General and other eminent persons. It was represented that in the earlier experiments the time required to transmit the message between Washington and New-York was thirty-four minutes, but that subsequently the transmission was accomplished in twenty-two minutes.

I will assume not only that these statements are correct, but will go further, and admit, for the purpose of this illustration, that the transmission can be successfully made in telegraphic characters, plainly legible, in twenty minutes.

The President's Message, the Spanish Protocol, and a digest of the Treasury Report, aggregating 11,540 words, were transmitted by the Western Union Company from Washington to New-York, on eight wires, and six copies taken, in an average of sixty minutes. But for a misunderstanding which resulted in a brief interruption of one of the wires, the transmission would have been completed in a few minutes less time. To work these eight wires required eight sending operators at Washington and eight receiving operators at New-York. By the Western Union or Morse process the acts of sending and receiving are simultaneous; and when all the matter had been sent it was all received, written out and ready for delivery. But the Automatic system involves three separate and distinct processes:

First—The message must be translated into telegraphic language, by perforations in strips of paper, which correspond to the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet.

Second—The perforated paper must be wound upon a reel and then made to pass rapidly under a steel comb, the teeth of which dropping through the perforations establish electrical connection with the receiving instrument at the other end of the circuit, where the electric current, acting upon chemically prepared paper, reproduces the dots and dashes.

Third—The message, which is then in telegraphic characters, must be translated and copied.

The first requisite of the telegraph is speed, and no new process is entitled to consideration that will not perform ordinary telegraph work within the same time that it can be done by the process now in use. It will not do to say that the Western Union Company could do its work with a less number of wires if it had the automatic, or that the automatic can do the same work in longer time with fewer wires. The Western Union has the wires requisite to do all the work demanded, and the automatic cannot hope to compete successfully without doing its work with equal promptness.

The real question, then, in this case is, What does the automatic process involve in order to enable it to deliver the President's Message complete in New-York within sixty minutes of its receipt at Washington?

I have assumed that its transmission could be accomplished in twenty minutes. Then the perforation at one end and the translation and copying at the other must both be accomplished in forty minutes, and it will not be unfair to divide the time equally, and give twenty minutes to each. Now, one Morse operator will send in an hour as many words as one operative can perforate in the same time. I am confident the former can do twenty-five per cent. more than the latter. If it took eight operators one hour to send the message, allowing the same time to perforate it, it would require three times eight, equal to twenty-four, operators to perforate it in one-third of an hour. Assuming that the transmission is accomplished without accident in twenty minutes, and that it is plainly legible, we have now consumed forty minutes, and the message is still a confused mass of paper tape, on which are telegraphic characters, and there remain twenty minutes in which to translate and copy. It can be readily demonstrated that an operator will not translate and copy from the paper tape more than half as fast as when receiving by sound. Assuming this to be true—and the only doubt I have is whether the copying capacity is not overestimated—it would take twice as many translators and copyists to perform the work in twenty minutes as it did perforators—that is, forty-eight. So then, it would require twenty-four perforators, forty-eight copyists, and at least three more to attend the transmitting and receiving instruments and the perforators, making a force of seventy-five to accomplish in an hour the work performed with sixteen operators on eight wires by the Western Union in the same time. I have before stated that it is the experience of those connected with the British telegraph lines that five times as many operators are required to work the automatic process effectively as the Morse. Five times sixteen are eighty, or five more than my estimate in this instance, which is probably too low by at least five.

Whatever else the automatic may be able to do satisfactorily, it is very certain that it cannot handle press matter in the day time. It is immaterial whether it is more economical than other processes or not. The press of this country insist upon having the very latest news possible to be obtained up to the time of going to press, and they are willing to pay what it will cost to procure it by that process that will give it to them. But the automatic is not the most economical. It would be decidedly cheaper for the Western Union to provide and maintain seven additional wires between Washington and New-York than to maintain such a force at both places as would render it possible to transmit and deliver by the automatic process 12,000 words within an hour from the time of filing without interfering materially with other business passing between the same places at the same time. It has sometimes been said that less skilled and therefore less expensive labor, could be employed in the automatic process than is required under the Morse system. But this is entirely fallacious. The skill and experience required to perforate and to translate and copy promptly and accurately will be certain to command as high wages as are paid for other telegraphic work.

Of every dollar received by the Western Union Company we are obliged to disburse about 70 cents to pay for the cost of getting it. About 40 cents of the 70 are paid for labor. To double the cost of the labor alone would change the proportion of expenses to receipts from 70 and 110, as at present, to 110 and 100. It is not necessary to pursue the computation further, but it will be easy to show what the result would be if the cost of labor was multiplied by five.

Announcement was recently made in the English papers of what was there considered an extraordinary telegraphic feat in the transmission to the press of an address by John Bright to his constituents at Birmingham. Extensive preparations to report and telegraph the address were made in advance of its delivery. A special staff was sent out from the London office to reinforce the regular staff at Birmingham, and the ordinary equipment was augmented by twelve Wheatstone's automatic transmitters and thirty-six perforating machines, six of which were of extra power, capable of producing three perforated copies at one operation. This gave an equivalent of forty-eight ordinary perforators. It appears that with this immense array of machines, operated by sixty clerks, the British telegraph was able to transmit the speech of Mr. Bright direct to twenty-one cities, and, indirectly, an abridged report to six other places. The address was made in the evening, and all that was required of the telegraph was to transmit and deliver it in time for publication in the morning papers. This would give an average of five to six hours. I have no information as to the number of clerks required to translate and copy at the stations where it was delivered, but, judging by the number required to transmit, the copying force must have been very large.

The Western Union Company received the President's Message at the Washington office Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. As before stated, it was sent to New-York on eight wires, and copies were dropped at Baltimore and Philadelphia. At New-York six copies were taken, four for delivery to the press and two for use in retransmission. From New-York it was sent to Boston and dropped at all the intermediate cities which take regular press reports, and also west to Buffalo and Chicago, with drops at intermediate stations. From Philadelphia it was sent to Pittsburg and West and South, with intermediate drops. From Chicago it was retransmitted to San Francisco and other Western points. At the same time that it was being sent from Washington to New-York, Washington was sending it south and south-west, so that within three hours of its reception at the Washington station it had been transmitted to sixty other stations, and delivered to more than 100 newspapers scattered over an area of 2,000 miles in extent in one direction and 4,000 miles in another. No such telegraphic performance is possible by any system in any other country.

I do not wish to be understood as desiring to make disparaging comparisons, nor as questioning the efficiency of the British telegraphs. They are most ably and efficiently managed. Money, energy, and diligence have been bestowed upon them without stint. They possess certain decided advantages over the American telegraphs. Their operations are conducted within a limited area and among a dense population. Material of all kinds costs a third less there than here, and labor less than half as much. It would not be surprising, therefore, if under these favorable conditions their performance excelled ours. Such, however, is not the fact. The American telegraphs perform more work in the same time and with less labor than those of any other country. The results of the following comparison between New-York and London fairly represent the difference between all the other principal cities of the two countries:

At the Central Telegraph Station in London the working force consists of 1,243 persons, including the manager and his assistants, but exclusive of messengers. Counting repeated messages twice—that is, once when received and once when resent—the number of messages passing daily through that station is about 35,000, being an average of about 28 messages for each employe.

The working force of the Western Union Company's central office in New-York is 234 persons, including the manager and assistants, but excluding messengers. The number of messages passing daily counted as above is about 25,000, being an average of 107 per day for each employe.

The annual compensation paid to male employes of the London office averages $330 each, and to the female employes $198 each. The average compensation paid to the male employes of the Western Union Company at their central office in New-York is $913 per annum, and of the females $512 per annum.

In view of the facts herein stated, it is not probable that the automatic system will ever become a formidable rival of that employed with such satisfactory results by the telegraph companies in the United States. W. O.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE CENTRE MARKET ARMORY AND THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—COMMUNICATION FROM GEN. FUNK—A NEW COMMITTEE ON ARMORIES APPOINTED.

A regular session of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday. Mr. S. B. Vance, in the absence of the Mayor, was called to the chair.

A communication was received from Col. F. M. Sterry, commander of the Sixth Regiment, requesting the board to defer action upon their resolution, transferring his regiment from Nilsson to Glass Hall, until he could have a hearing. The communication was placed on file.

The following communication was received from Gen. Funk and referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms:

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
N. G., S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.
To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully inform your honorable body that I yesterday ordered the Ninety-sixth Regiment infantry of my command to take possession of Centre Market Armory, and desire to explain that it was not intended as disrespect to your honorable body, and therefore state the reason of the cause of my action. The armory lately occupied by the Ninety-sixth Regiment has been, as you are well aware, often condemned by both State and County officers, as well as by the medical profession, and the lease having long since expired, I considered it my duty to, and did, obtain the keys of the armory from the Chairman of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, and I transferred the Ninety-sixth Regiment as stated.

Very respectfully, AUGUSTUS FUNK.
Brigadier General, commanding Second Brigade.

Supervisor Ottendorfer moved that a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the proceedings of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms in relation to the work on Centre Market Armory. Mr. Ottendorfer said that the contracts for such work were awarded in violation of the instructions of the board. It was therefore proper for the board to know by whose authority the work was done.

Supervisor Flanagan thought that Mr. Ottendorfer should ask the Chairman of the Committee on Armories for some explanation on the subject before calling for the appointment of a special committee.

Supervisor Billings read from the minutes a resolution of the board directing the Committee on Armories to readvertise for proposals for the work. The resolution, however, was not complied with.

Supervisor Morris hoped that Mr. Ottendorfer's resolution would be adopted, inasmuch as the board had received four protests against the action of the committee awarding the contracts.

The resolution was then carried, and Messrs. Ottendorfer, Van Schaick, and Morris were appointed as the committee.

Supervisor Van Schaick moved that the following members shall hereafter constitute the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms: Supervisors McCafferty, Cooper, Billings, Lysaght, and Reilly. Supervisor Kehr was Chairman of the previous Committee on Armories, and the resolution was designed to remove him. It was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, Supervisors Billings, Cooper, Claussen, Falconer, Ottendorfer, Morris, Van Schaick—9.

Negative—Supervisors Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, Lysaght, McCafferty, Monheimer, Reilly—7.

The report of the Committee on County Offices, providing that the new Sheriff shall furnish his office at his own expense, was called up and approved. Several bills were then passed, after which the board adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PETITION FOR THE ISSUE OF $20 MUNICIPAL BONDS—CONTRACT VS. DAY'S WORK IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, President Vance in the chair. All the members were present. A petition was received requesting the board to favor the issue of Municipal bonds, in denominations of $20 each, for the purpose of relieving the present monetary stringency. The petition recited that such issues would cause immediate relief by restoring the circulation of money now hoarded, and would enable the working men, as well as capitalists, to receive interest on unemployed earnings, and not subject them to loss incident to the withdrawal of deposits. The petition closed by requesting the board to apply to the Legislature for authority to issue such bonds.

The petition was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman Billings presented an ordinance providing for the use of snow-plows by stage and horse car companies. The ordinance empowers the Commissioners of Public Works to grant permits to such companies to use snow-plows, and requires them to remove all snow thrown on each side of their tracks within twenty-four hours, under a penalty of $100.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A resolution, passed by the Assistant Aldermen, instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to notify the gas companies that the City will not pay for gas furnished to lamps in front of clubs, restaurants, residences of Ex-Mayors, &c., was called up for concurrence.

Alderman Koch moved that lamps before churches be included in the resolution. Alderman Reilly moved to amend by striking out the residences of Ex-Mayors. A motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Public Works was adopted.

A report of the Commissioners of Public Works was presented, authorizing the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks to proceed with the following works, by day's work or otherwise, as may seem best for the interests of the City to said Commissioners, without entering into a contract or contracts therefor. 1. All the mason and brick work necessary for the arch to be built on the Central Park, and known as the "Outset Arch." 2. A wooden bridge over the pond. 3. A pavilion on Mount Morris square. 4. A fence and trellis work round a portion of Riverside Park. The report was signed by Aldermen Koch, Morris, and Clausen.

Alderman Van Schaick spoke in favor of the report; which, if adopted, would, he said, enable a number of laboring men to secure employment from the City.

Alderman Cooper moved to strike out the words, "or otherwise, as may seem best for the interests of the City to said Commissioners."

Alderman McCafferty said the authority conferred by the report upon the Park Commissioners would lead to the employment of many men who are now idle and destitute.

Alderman Ottendorfer opposed the report. He said that day's work cost about twice as much as contract work, and in the present financial condition of the City, the expenditures for public work should not be unnecessarily increased.

The report and resolution, as amended by Alderman Cooper, were adopted; after which the board adjourned.

DEMANDING WORK FROM THE CITY.

A deputation, selected by the meeting of laborers, held on Dec. 11, called at the Department of Public Works yesterday for the purpose of demanding employment from Commissioner Van Nort. When requested to wait until the Commissioner was disengaged, one member of the deputation said they were determined to see him and obtain a reply to their demands. On being finally admitted to Commissioner Van Nort's office, they handed him the following communication:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26.

SIR: In the name of the Committee of Safety appointed at the Cooper Institute Dec. 11, 1873, by 4,000 people to look after their interests, we demand work, and pay for the same, for the people now in enforced idleness in this City. This idleness, and consequent poverty, have been brought about by the Government sanctioning speculation in our circulating medium. We also demand that this work be furnished direct from the City authorities, all contracts being abrogated. We request a speedy answer in writing to our demands.

Respectfully,
FRED. W. PALMER, Corresponding Secretary,
No. 23 West Twenty-seventh street, City.
GEORGE BACH, German Corresponding Secretary,
No. 603 Second avenue.
LUCIAL SANIAL, French Corresponding Secretary,
No. 249 West Twenty-eighth street.
To GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort said he would reply to the communication in a few days.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court was yesterday opened and adjourned by United States Marshal Fiske, owing to the absence of Judge Benedict, on account of the death of Mr. S. T. Jones, Clerk of the District Court of the Eastern District.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	West. Union......	72½	1500	Lake Shore...c.	75⅜
100	do.......s3.	72⅞	500	do.........	75¼
500	do.......s3.	72½	200	do.......s3.	75⅛
400	do.........	72½	500	Union Pacific....	30
100	do.......b3.	72½	700	do.......c.	30⅜
300	do.........	72	800	do.........	30½
800	do.........	72¼	1200	do.........	30¼
300	do.........	72⅛	100	do.......b3.	30¼
400	do.......s3.	72⅛	1600	do.........	30⅛
100	do.......b3.	72¼	100	do.......s3.	30⅛
400	do.........	72⅛	600	do.........	30⅛
300	do.........	72	600	Ohio & Miss.....	29½
700	do.........	72⅛	200	do.........	29⅝
500	do.......s3.	72⅛	200	do.........	29¾
200	do.......s3.	72	100	St. Paul.......c.	40⅜
100	Del., Lac. & W....	103	200	do.........	40½
100	do.........	103¼	700	do.........	40½
200	do.........	103⅜	100	do.........	40¼
100	do.......s3.	103¼	500	do.........	40⅛
100	do.........	103⅜	100	Tol. & Wab......	49¾
100	do.........	103½	400	do.........	49⅝
200	Pacific Mail....c.	37⅜	200	do.........	49½
100	do.......s3.	37½	200	do.........	49⅜
100	do.........	37½	500	do.........	49⅛
300	do.........	37⅝	200	do.......s3.	49
200	do.........	37½	600	do.........	49
100	do.......c.	37¾	300	do.......b3.	49
200	do.......c.	37½	200	do.........	48⅞
100	do.......c	37⅝	200	do.......c.	48⅞
100	do.......s3.	37⅜	400	do.........	48
1800	do.........	37⅝	400	B., H. Erie......	3¼
100	do.......b3.	37⅝	200	do.........	3⅛
200	do.......c.	37⅜	200	do.......b3.	3⅛
200	N. Y. C. & Hud...	96	200	C., C. & I. C......	27¼
200	do.......c.	95¾	100	do.........	27⅛
700	do.........	95¾	9	do.........	26½
700	do.......s3.	95¾	100	do.......s3.	27⅛
500	do.......s30	95¾	100	do.........	26⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......b.c.113	$12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......117¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......113¾	5,000	do.......b. c.117
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,N.....b.c.116⅝	5,000	do.......117⅛
24,000	do.......12.117	5,000	do.......117¼
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.117⅜	5,000	U.S. 5s,'81.C.110½
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.117⅛	50,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.......111
		31,000	do.......110¾
		5,000	do.......12.110⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Va.6s,Con.b.c.	50	200	B., H. & E....b. c.	3⅛
25,000	N.Y. S. 7s B'ty b. c. reg.	103¼	100	do.......b60.	3¼
1,000	C.&T. S. F. B..	102	100	Ohio & M..b. c. c.	29¼
3,000	Cen. P. G. B...	95⅞	100	do.........	29⅜
2,000	do.........	95⅜	700	U. Pac........b. c.	30⅛
5,000	U.Pac. 1st M..	85	500	do.......s3.	30
4,000	do.........	84¾	1000	do.......s3.	30⅛
1,000	U. P. 10s in...	71¼	100	do.......b3.	30¼
2,000	A. & T. H. In...	73	100	do.......s3.	30⅛
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	99	1900	do.........	30
1,000	C.&N. W. Con. coup. G. B...	79⅞	600	do.........	30⅞
34,000	do.......b3	80	700	do.......s3.	30
2,000	Can. S. 1st M.	60½	200	do.......b3.	30
4,000	do.........	60¼	300	do.......s3.	29⅞
4,000	N. Mis. 1st.b.c	82	200	do.........	29⅞
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st.	94½	200	C. & N. West.b. c.	54¾
2,000	C.&R.I.&P.7s..	105	100	do.......b3.	54½
1,000	M.&St.P.2d R.	80	200	do.........	54½
2,000	C.,C.&I. C. 1st.	84½	200	do.........	54¼
1,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	29	100	do.........	54⅜
5,000	L. & N. con.'98	86½	100	do.......s3.	54¼
1,000	W. U. Tel. 6s..	98	300	do.........	54¾
100	Con. Coal.....b15.	50	100	do.......s15.	54¼
200	W. Union..b. c. c.	72	100	H.&St. Jo...b.c.b3.	26⅞
100	do.......b3.	72⅛	100	do.........	26⅝
1100	do.......s3.	72	100	M. & S. P.Pf...b.c.	63⅜
3200	do.........	72	100	do.........	63¼
500	do.......s3.	71⅞	100	do.........	63⅜
400	do.........	72	200	Tol. & W.....b. c.	48⅞
100	Pac. M........b. c.	37⅜	100	do.......c.	49
100	do.......b3.	37⅝	200	do.........	48⅞
600	do.........	37¼	100	do.......b3.	49
1500	do.........	37⅜	200	do.........	49
100	do.......b3.	37⅜	200	do.......c.	49
200	do.........	37¼	100	do.........	48⅞
700	do.........	37⅛	100	Alton & T. H. Pf.	34¾
100	do.........	37¼	40	Chi. & Alton.....	102
600	N. Y. C. & H..b.c.	95¾	100	L. & Nash......	53
20	do.........	95⅞	100	N. J. So.....b. c.	8½
100	do.........	95⅝	14	Del., L. & W......	103¼
300	do.......b60.	96	200	do.......b3.	103½
300	Harlem.......b. c.	119	100	do.........	103½
30	C. & P. G'd...b. c.	85	200	do.......c.	103½
100	do.......b3.	85	14	do.......b.c.	103¼
10	C. & R. I.....b. c.	97¾	200	do.......b3.	103½
20	N. J. Cen.....b. c.	100⅝	200	do.......c.	103½
100	do.......b3.	101	100	do.........	103½
100	O. & Miss.Pref...c.	57½	90	do.........	103⅝
400	L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3.	75	16	do.........	103⅜
400	do.........	75	400	do.........	103⅝
200	do.......b4.	75¼	10	Mor. & Es.......	89
500	do.......b3.	75	20	do.......b. c.	88½
100	do.......b4.	75	40	do.........	89
400	do.........	74⅞	200	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	26⅞
400	do.........	75	100	do.......c.	26⅞
500	do.........	74¾	150	do.........	27
100	do.........	74⅞	9	do.........	26¾
100	do.......b3.	74¾	100	do.......s3.	26⅞
100	do.........	74⅞	100	do.........	26⅞
400	M. & St. P....b. c.	40⅛	100	Panama.......b. c.	100½
200	do.......s3.	40⅛	100	do.........	101
300	do.........	40¼	100	do.........	101½
600	do.........	40⅛	200	do.........	102
100	C. & N. W. Pf..b.c.	68¼	400	do.........	102½
100	At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	13	100	do.........	102
			100	do.......s3.	102

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	Western Union...	72	200	Union Pacific.....	29⅞
100	do.........	71⅞	700	do.......b3.	30
100	do.........	72	600	do.........	30
300	do.........	72⅛	300	do.......b3.	30⅛
100	do.......s3.	72⅛	600	do.........	30⅛
400	do.......c.	72⅛	100	Boston, H. & E....	3⅛
400	Pacific Mail.....	37½	100	St. Paul.......b5.	40¼
300	do.........	37⅜	400	do.........	40½
400	do.........	37½	100	Tol. & Wab....s3.	48⅞
100	do.......b3.	37¾	200	do.........	49
200	do.........	37¾	100	do.........	49¼
200	do.........	38	700	Del., Lack & W...	104
300	do.........	38⅛	100	do.........	104¼
700	do.........	38¼	100	Han. & St. Jo....	26½
500	do.........	38⅜	100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	13
20	N. Y. C. & Hud....	95½	200	Ohio & Miss......	29⅜
100	Lake Shore.....c.	74⅞	100	do.........	29½
200	do.......b3.	75	100	C., C. & I. C......	27
10	North-western..c.	54	300	do.........	27⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......117½	$500	U. S. 10-40 C.111½
2,000	do.......117¼	8,000	U. S. 5s,10-40 C.......112
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......113½	8,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81.....b. c.111
37,000	U. S.10-40 R., b. c.......110¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N.C.6s,Sp.T., 7½ ⅌ c. off..	14½	1100	W. U. Tel...b. c.	72¼
5,000	C. Pac. G. Bs...	95½	400	do.......c.	72⅛
5,000	do.......b3.	95⅛	400	do.........	72⅛
4,000	U. Pac. 1st M...	84¾	400	do.......c.	72
5,000	C.& P.Con. S. F. b. c.	91	500	do.........	72⅛
6,000	O. & M. Con.S.F.	90	200	Erie........b. c.	44¾
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	94	400	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	74⅞
20,000	C. & N.W.Con. Coup. G.Bs.b3.	80	100	do.......b3.	74⅞
1,000	P., Ft.W.&C.2d	100	100	do.......s3.	74¾
1,000	H. & St.Jo.8s,c.	78	100	do.........	74¾
200	C. Coal of Md.b. c.	50	200	Harlem..........	119
200	do.........	50¼	200	Panama.......b. c.	102¼
100	do.........	50	200	do.........	103
200	do.......b3.	50	150	do.........	103½
100	do.........	50⅛	200	do.........	104
1300	Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c.	38¼	100	do.........	104¾
100	do.......c.	38¼	200	do.........	104¼
1000	do.........	38⅛	1000	U. Pac...b. c.b3.	30½
400	do.........	38	2700	do.........	30⅛
600	do.......s3.	37⅞	400	do.......s3.	30⅛
100	do.........	38¼	8	Ill. Central.......	99
200	do.........	38⅛	12	C., C. & I....b. c.	72½
400	do.........	38¼	300	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	40½
700	do.........	38⅜	100	do.......s3.	40⅝
200	do.......s3.	38⅜	100	Mil. & St.P.Pf b.c.	63¾
100	do.......b3.	38⅜	100	do.......b3.	64
1100	do.........	38½	100	Tol.,W.&W.b.c.b3	49½
100	Chi. & N. W.b.c.c.	54⅝	100	Del., Lack. & W.	104½
100	do.......b10.	54⅝	100	Boston, H. & E....	3
			5	P.,Ft.W.&C.G.xd.	88¼
			100	Alton & T. H. b. c.	15¼
			200	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	29½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$8,000	U.S.5-20C.,'62.	113¾	300	Lake Shore....b3.	75
7,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.	113¼	1400	do.........	75
200	Consol. Coal....	50½	200	do.......b3.	75⅛
300	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	96	100	do.......b10.	75⅛
100	do.......s30.	96	100	do.........	75⅛
100	do.......s3.	96⅛	300	North-western......	54⅞
200	Pacific Mail...b3.	38⅝	100	North-west. Pf....	68½
300	do.........	38⅛	100	Rock Island.......	98
1300	do.........	38⅝	100	St. Paul..........	40¾
200	do.......b3.	38⅜	200	do.........	40⅜
1600	do.........	38¾	100	do.........	40⅞
100	do.......b7.	38⅞	100	do.......b5.	41
200	do.......s3.	38⅜	500	do.......b3.	41
200	do.......b3.	38⅞	100	St. Paul Pf.......	63⅜
1600	do.........	38⅞	100	do.......b3.	64
200	do.......b3.	39	100	Tol. & Wab....b3.	49¼
200	do.........	39	200	do.........	49⅜
1500	do.........	38⅞	500	do.........	49½
200	do.......b3.	38⅞	100	do.......b3.	49⅝
500	do.......b3.	39	200	do.........	49⅝
2600	do.........	39	100	Del., Lack. & W..	103⅝
100	Panama.........	104¾	200	do.........	103⅝
800	do.......b3.	105	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	35½
300	do.........	104⅞	200	Ohio & Miss......	29¾
500	Western Union...	72¼	1300	do.........	30
200	do.......b3.	72⅜	100	do.......b3.	30⅛
200	do.........	72⅝	200	C., C. & I. C.....	27
1800	do.........	72½	500	do.......b3.	27⅛
100	do.......b3.	72½	400	do.........	27⅛
2200	Union Pacific...	30½	400	do.........	27¼
500	do.......b3.	30½	200	do.......b3.	27¼
1500	do.......b3.	30¼	200	do.........	27⅛
200	do.........	30¼			

FRIDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The day after Christmas is usually a dull time in Wall Street, but this forenoon there was quite an interesting movement in Gold and Exchange, and a market for Stocks disposed to general firmness, with a decidedly strong demand for the assured Dividend Roads. The speculation in the non-Dividend Shares was not very active, and there was, perhaps, some inclination to sell them down; but late in the day the changes in prices from Wednesday Afternoon were not, as a rule, against a *Bull* market, while the rapid advance in such stocks as Panama and Delaware and Lackawanna, and the stronger investment demand for the Pacific Mortgages and many of the old Western Mortgages, had the tendency to impart confidence to the general list. The Public Funds were also in demand, and the transactions larger than early in the week.

The sales of Gold opened at 109½@109⅜, and after touching 109⅜ ⅌ cent., rallied to 109¾@109⅞@110@110⅛ ⅌ cent. The sudden change was ascribed to an advance of ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. in Exchange on London, and to vague rumors of "inflation" from Washington—not from the Treasury, but from members of Congress who remain over the Holidays in Washington. We again repeat the warning to the outside public, interested in Gold and Stocks, not to rely upon such interested rumors as to what may be done three or six months hence in one or both Houses of Congress as were circulated in the Gold Room to-day. The revenues of the Treasury are on the increase, especially from internal taxes, and, beyond the remaining reserve of Greenbacks at the command of the Secretary, there would seem to be no ground for haste in what are called measures of "inflation" on Treasury account.

The leading drawers of Exchange advanced the sixty days' rate on London to 108¼@108⅜ ⅌ cent. The market was called firm for the steamers sailing to-morrow, but the amount of actual business reported is not large.

Among the Railroad Bonds temporarily depressed in the panic, the North-west Consolidated 7 ⅌ cents sold freely to-day at 80 ⅌ cent. at the Exchange Board, and the number of cheap parcels thus offered at a difference of 12@15 ⅌ cent. from ante-panic values, is much reduced. Messrs. Robinson, Chase & Co., Bankers for the Lake Shore 7 ⅌ cent. Debentures, selling last Summer at 95 ⅌ cent., are now offering the loan at 87½ ⅌ cent. The Union Pacific First Mortgages have recovered to 85 ⅌ cent. and the Incomes to 71¼, and the Central Pacifics are selling at 95⅞@95¾ ⅌ cent. Mr. Vanderbilt is offering, under sealed proposals, $3,000,000 of the New-York Central Mortgages, to be awarded on Saturday week, Jan. 3, and the City Controller invites proposals for $4,210,000 of City and County 7 ⅌ cents, to take up maturing loans on 15th January.

The rise in Panama Stock to 105 ⅌ cent. started a fresh demand for Pacific Mail Stock after the Early Exchange Board, and the sales ran up to 39 ⅌ cent. In regard to Panama, the liberal Quarterly Dividends probably attract New-Year orders, in addition to which it may be that some of the Brokers are *short* of the Stock because Mr. Stockwell is continued in the Board of Management.

The general quotations at 3 o'clock were as follows, compared with Wednesday. The feeling on the Exchange was firm on most of the Railroads.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 26.

	Wednesday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	111	111
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117¼	117⅛
American Gold	109⅞	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	95¾	96¼
Chicago and Rock Island	98	98⅛
Pacific Mail	37¼	39⅛
St. Paul Common	40¼	41
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	30⅛
Western Union	72¼	72½
Union Pacific	30⅜	30¼
Lake Shore	75	75⅛
Toledo and Wabash	49⅛	49⅝
Harlem	118	118½
North-west	55	55
North-west Preferred	68¾	68½
C., C. and Indiana Central	27	27¼
Adams Express	92	92
United States Express	67½	67
Wells-Fargo Express	73	70
American Express	57½	58
Delaware and Lackawanna	102	103⅝
Central New-Jersey	101	101
Panama	100	105
St. Paul Preferred	63	64½
Atlantic and Pacific	13	12⅞

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $184,000 for Customs and paid out $227,000 Gold Interest.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	114¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116¾
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	118½	5-20 reg., '67	113½
5-20 reg., '62	112	5-20 coup., '67	117½
5-20 coup., '62	113	5-20 reg., '68	113½
5-20 reg., '64	112	5-20 coup., '68	117
5-20 coup., '64	113½	10-40 reg.	110¾
5-20 reg., '65	112¾	10-40 coup.	112
5-20 coup., '65	114¾	5s coup., '81	111
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112½	6s Currency	112½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	115	Mercantile	104
Manhattan	144	American Exchange	106¾
Merchants'	115	Chatham	x115
Union	125	Bank of the Republic	98
America	146	Irving	120
City	250	Metropolitan	122
Fulton	149	Corn Exchange	115¼
Greenwich	208	Imp'ters' & Trad'rs'	x173
Gallatin National	126	Park	122
Commerce	x110		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95	....
City 6s, new	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	116	117
Pennsylvania Central	95	95¼
Reading	112½	....
Lehigh Valley	57¼	57⅜
Catawissa, preferred	42¼	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23⅜	24
Northern Central	29	30
Lehigh Navigation	83	83¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	90⅜	91

The Bowery Bank has declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *Six ⅌ Cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

Messrs. F. P. James, No. 40 Wall Street, will pay the January Coupons, *Seven ⅌ Cent.* (Gold) the First Mortgage Bonds of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Road.

The Irving Savings will pay to Depositors a Half Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ Cent.* Jan. 19.

The Phenix Bank has declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ⅌ Cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

Mr. H. G. Marquand, No. 120 Broadway, will pay the January Gold Coupons of the Cairo and Fulton Road.

The Michigan State Interest due Jan. 1, will be paid by the American Exchange Bank.

The Broadway Savings will pay Depositors a Half Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ Cent.* Jan. 19.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch announce the payment, in Gold, of the January Coupons of the Central Pacific Mortgages and of the Coupons of the Mortgages of the Western Pacific and California and Oregon connecting lines. The whole sum upon which this Interest is paid this New Year is $34,620,000, and the Interest in Gold amounts to $1,038,600.

The Coupons of the Sioux City and Pacific Road due in January are advertised to be paid at the Park Bank.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings will pay to Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ Cent.*, Jan. 19.

The Manhattan Savings will pay Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ Cent.*, Jan. 19.

The Metropolitan Savings will pay Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ Cent.*, Jan. 2I.

The People's Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ Cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $878,511; amount marketed, $826,724.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1874.
Central Pacific Railroad Co., of California.. $25,885,000
Western Pacific Railroad Co., of California.. 2,735,000
California and Oregon Railroad Company.... 6,000,000
The coupons on the above First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold, at the office of Fisk & Hatch, on and after Jan. 2.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

☞ THE ANNAPOLIS AND ELK RIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons of these bonds, due 1st January, 1874, will be paid after that date at the office of
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 3,321 bales; gross, 3,337 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 78,446 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 21,477 bales; gross, 21,760 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,925 bales; France, 2,071 bales; coastwise, 6,816 bales; sales, 7,300 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 8,203 bales; gross, 11,178 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 250,586 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 73,428 bales; gross, 81,606 bales; exports to Great Britain, 22,508 bales; to the Continent, 3,789 bales; to France, 18,331 bales; coastwise, 1,590 bales; sales, 48,500 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 26.—Cotton—Good demand; Low Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; receipts, 5,875 bales; shipments, 4,068 bales; stock—1872, 36,513 bales; 1873, 61,228 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 24,030 bales; shipments, 10,171 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 26, 1873.

COFFEE—Has been held firmly, but has been inactive; 995 bags Rio, by the Merrimack, at 26c. gold. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 22¾c.@24c.; fair, 25c.@25¼c.; good, 26¼c.@26½c.; prime, 26¾c.@27c. gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24½c.@28½c., gold; Java, 31c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 26c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 25c.@26½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The Cotton Exchange held no session to-day, and the private dealings were unimportant in amount, with values quoted nominally unchanged. The receipts at this port yesterday and to-day were 8,583 bales, including 3,768 bales from Norfolk, 1,177 bales from Charleston, 209 bales from Baltimore, 1,678 bales from Savannah, and 1,751 bales per railroad.

Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Strict good Ordinary	14 13-16	14 15-16	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited business has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored buyers slightly. The demand has been almost wholly for job lots, to meet urgent wants mostly for home trade purposes. The sales reported since our last have been 8,650 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 50@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 40@$6 85, mainly at $6 75; very good to very fancy do. at $6 85@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 35@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; poor to very choice shipping brand round hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour attracted less attention, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$7 90 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 75@$7 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl.... Oregon and California Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been moderately sought after at $4 50@$6 for very poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls. (part to arrive,) chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in light supply and fair demand at from $4@$4 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, $3 50@$4 for White do., $4 15@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 925 bbls., part to arrive.... Bag-meal has been in request, in a jobbing way, at $1 50@$1 55 for coarse; $1 59@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 70 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at $6 50@$7 75 ⅌ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been selling, in lots, within the range of from $3 10@$3 40 for State, and $3 40@$3 55 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on a very moderate demand for supplies, chiefly from export buyers, the market closing about steady at the reduced figures for prime samples. Winter Wheat has been quiet and somewhat unsettled in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 108,000 bushels at $1 61 for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, mixed; $1 59@$1 60 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., car and boat loads; $1 58 for No. 2 North-west Spring and choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 55@$1 57 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly at $1 56 for good average samples; $1 61@$1 61½ for strictly prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 53@$1 54 for Nos. 2 and 3 Chicago Spring, mixed; $1 53@$1 59 for ungraded Spring, car stock.... For forward delivery, a moderate demand has been noted, with No. 2 Chicago do., January options, quoted at $1 56@$1 57; and No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, same options, quoted at $1 60@$1 61, ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported of 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive, on private terms, and 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., January option, at about $1 56 ⅌ bushel.... Corn has been in fair request, partly for export, at comparatively firm prices; offerings of prime stock much lighter. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels at 81½c.@82c., chiefly at 82c. for prime old mixed Western, in store; 83c.@84c. for old do. do., afloat; 75c.@81½c. for damp to prime New do. do., car lots; 83c.@84½c. for Yellow do.... Rye dull and weak; sales, 500 bushels State, reported at $1 03½ ⅌ bushel.... Of Barley, 9,800 bushels were sold at $1 50 for Two-rowed State; $1 45 for Western and $1 75 for Canada West; market steady.... Malt quiet and unchanged.... Oats have been in slack request at slightly reduced figures. Sales have been reported of 34,500 bushels at 57c.@59c. for White Western; 55c.@58½c. for very inferior to strictly prime White do.... Feed less sought after, yet quoted steady at from $22@$26 ⅌ ton.... Hay and Straw in quite moderate demand at previous prices.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans sold to the extent of 450 bbls., in lots, at 67c.@70c. ⅌ gallon. Market otherwise dull, but steady.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been comparatively dull since our last, yet quoted steady on the basis of $2 50@$2 55 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs. Sales, 1,000 bbls. No. 1 at $3 37½@$3 50.... Tar quiet at former figures.... Spirits Turpentine in light demand, and quoted at 40c.@41c. ⅌ gallon; 100 bbls. sold at 40c. Deliveries, 453 bbls. Resin, 140 bbls. Tar, and — bbls. Spirits Turpentine. Stock, 75,820 bbls. Resin, 2,619 bbls. Tar, and 5,725 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

OILS—The general market has been quoted essentially unchanged as to values, though the dealings in most kinds have been on a restricted scale. Crude Whale quoted at 57½c.@62½c.; Unbleached Whale, 67c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 69c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 75c.@77½c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 48c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 87c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@41c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 40½c.@41½c.; Yellow do. at 48c.@50c.; White do. at 58c.@60c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@80c. for Western and City, ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

PETROLEUM—The main inquiry has been for Crude, which has been purchased to the extent of 8,000 bbls. in bulk, deliverable at the rate of 2,000 bbls. ⅌ week, through January, at 5¼c.; and 3,000 bbls., in shipping order, early deliveries, at 10c. ⅌ gallon.... Refined, quiet at 13⅝c. here, and 13⅛c. at Philadelphia, early delivery.... Sales have been reported here of 5,000 bbls., first half of May delivery, at 15c.... Refined, in cases, steady at 18¾c.@19½c.... Naphtha, 8½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and quoted higher, closing buoyantly, especially Western Mess, for forward delivery. The dealings for early delivery have been light on the basis of $26 25 for New Western Mess, inspected; $14 for Western Prime Mess, and $13 for Extra Prime, uninspected stock. For forward delivery, sales were made of 4,500 bbls. New Western Mess, March options, at $16@$16 25, closing at $16 25 ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been less sought after, with City quoted at 6½c.@7½c., and Western at 6½c.@6⅞c. ⅌ lb.... Cut-meats quoted steady on, however, a restricted business, wholly in bulk stock, including fresh Hams, 18 lbs., at 9¾c.; Pickled Hams, in lots, part at 8½c. for 20 lbs. averages; Smoked Hams at 11½c.... Bacon quiet but held more confidently; sales, 105 bxs. Short Clear at 7⅞c.; small lots of Long Clear at 7⅝c.@7¾c., with Long and Short Clear, December and January options, quoted at 7⅝c. as the asking rate.... Lard has been in moderate request, with prime stock held more firmly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 320 tcs. fair to strictly prime Western Steam at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 114 tcs. City do. at 8¼c.; 250 tcs. No. 1 City at 8c.; 35 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8⅝c. And for forward delivery, a brisk business has been reported at advanced prices, with sales of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, January options, at 8⅝c.; 750 tcs. February do., at 8¾c.; 3,000 tcs. do., March, at 9c.@9 3-16c.; and 250 tcs. do., April, at 9¼c., closing with January options held at 8¾c., February at 9c., and March at 9¼c.... Beef steady, but without activity. We quote the range from $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Sales, 150 bbls. and 40 tcs.... Of Beef Hams, 75 bbls. sold at $24@$25 for prime to choice.... Butter has been quoted steady, with a moderate trade in progress. We quote the range from 24c.@39c. for fair to strictly choice State, and near-by products at 30c.@42c. for choice to fancy lots, (including plain,) and 17c.@33c. for the range of Western, including Rolls at 27c.@33c.... Cheese has been rather dull, on the basis of previous quotations. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 9c.@14½c., chiefly at 13½c.@14½c. for good to fine; 14¾c. for choice, and 12½c.@13½c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9c.@13c.; Western product at 9c.@13½c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ⅌ lb.; job lots of stock ½c.@1c. ⅌ lb. higher.

SUGARS—Raw have been comparatively dull, yet quoted steady; sales have been reported since our last of 500 hhds. refining Cuba on the basis of 7½c. for good; and 3,000 bags Pernambuco at 7c. ⅌ lb. Other sales were rumored, but without reliable particulars. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7¼c.; good do., 7½c.; prime do., 7⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7¾c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7½c.@8⅝c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in more demand, with Hard quoted up to 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been less active, but quoted steady; about 75,000 lbs. sold at 7½c.@7⅝c. for fair to strictly prime. Stearine quiet, but quoted firmer, closing at 8½c.@8⅝c. for the best samples. Of Grease Stearine, 40,000 lbs. sold on private terms.

TEAS—Have been held firmly, but have been quiet since our last.

TOBACCO—Has been in limited demand at unchanged rates. Sales, 150 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@11c.; 150 cases, 1872, Connecticut and Massachusetts Wrappers, on private terms, and 125 bales Yara, in bond at 80c., gold, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to 97½c., on sales of 350 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The dealings in this line have been comparatively limited since our last, but have been on a firm basis as to values, with holders comparatively reserved in their offerings of desirable grades. The demand from all sources has been less urgent, the observance of the Christmas holiday interfering with business. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at from 45c.@65c., chiefly on the basis of 55c. for best XX, 60c. for do. XXX, and 65c. for do. Picklock; 23,000 lbs. domestic Pulled, part at 48c.@45c.; 6,900 lbs. unwashed stock at 28c.@38c., 60,000 lbs. Texas at 20c.@33c., 35,000 lbs. California Pulled on private terms, 31 pks. California stock, low grades, at 19½c.@28½c.; a small lot of Utah at 35c., 18 bales Nevada at 28c., and 45 bales Cape, part at 37c.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quiet, but steady. Accommodation on both berth and charter has been offered with reserve, and ship-owners have been quite confident in their views. The demand for room has been less urgent, particularly from Grain and Petroleum shippers.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 1,850 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ⅌ lb., early shipments; 1,500 bushels Grain at 12½d. ⅌ bushel; 450 bxs. Bacon at 60s.; and, by sail, 200 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ⅌ lb. Also a British brig, 282 tons, hence, with Bone-dust at 37s. 6d. And an American bark, 1,095 tons with Cotton, from Galveston, on private terms. And a ship, 1,859 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 67s. 6d.; and another, 1,219 tons, with do. from do., on private terms. And a Spanish bark, 389 tons, and a Spanish brig, 250 tons, reported with Rum, from Matanzas, at 52s. 6d.... For London, by steam, 250 bbls. Pork at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 60s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 400 bbls. Pork at 7s. ⅌ bbl.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 62s. 6d. (through freight;) and 50 tcs. Beef at 10s. ⅌ tierce.... For Falmouth and orders, a Norwegian bark, 349 tons, with Molasses, from a port between Matanzas and Sagua, at 60s.; a British bark, 553 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Zaza, at 65s.; and another, 900 tons, with Molasses, reported from Sierra Morena, at 55s.... For Cork and orders, a ship, 1,581 tons, and two barks, 491 and 430 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and a British bark, 999 tons with Wheat, reported from Portland, Oregon, on private terms.... For Havre, or Dunkirk, a British brig, 509 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For Havre, by sail, 3 tons Hoofs at ¾c. ⅌ lb.... For Gibraltar, by sail, 1,000 cases Petroleum, and 40 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms.... For Genoa, a ship, with Tobacco, reported from New-Orleans, at 78s. 9d.... For Adelaide, S. A., a bark, 651 tons, with Lumber, reported from Puget Sound, at 110s.... For St. Thomas, 2 British brigs, 324 and 207 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 26, 1873.

Yesterday being Christmas Day, there was no trade in live stock. On this forenoon Beeves sold off freely from 7½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 4½ to 13¾ cwt. est. 53 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were held on sale. Veals were not quoted, and Grass Calves were slow from $5@$9@$11 60 ⅌ head. Trade in Sheep was small; [illegible] sales. Live Hogs were worth from 5½c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb. City Dressed firm, from 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. Western Dressed from 6c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

E. Goldschmidt sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 23 good Illinois Cattle, Steers and Oxen, at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 9 to 15 cwt.; for self, 48 generally fair Virginia Steers at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6½ to 8 cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 55 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 Illinois Steers from fair to choice at 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 8 to 13½ cwt. S. Schuster sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 96 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, at 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6 to 7¼ cwt. H. Meyer sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 51 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 52 Cherokees at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt. W. Sigel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 93 rough Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 49 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 Cherokees at 7½c. ⅌ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; 3 Bulls at 4c. ⅌ lb., live weight 1,700 lbs. ⅌ head. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 32 rough Virginia Steers from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 146 Cherokees at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. Needy 52 common Ohio State Steers and Oxen, with a good top, from 9¾c.@10½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. strong to 11 cwt.; for L. Meyers 30 fair Ohio Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7¾ to 8 cwt. S. Moses sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 39 coarse Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ to 6¾ cwt. G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 10 Illinois Steers.

At the Communipaw Sheep Market T. Kase sold 48 Jersey Ewes, weight 4,506 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb. Held on sale, 3 fresh milch Cows and their Calves. J. N. Pidcock held on sale 3 cars of Sheep.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED BEEF.

City-dressed Beef, from common to fair, sold in sides from 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; choice hind-quarters of Beef sold from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb. There have been no fresh animals of Western-dressed Beef since our last daily report of some country-dressed Mutton and Veal, not quoted.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw yards for yesterday and to-day—747 head of horned Cattle, 549 Sheep, 2,342 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day only 51 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,128 head, or 104 cars, against 225 cars for the same time last week; no market to-day; yards bare of stock, save a few odds and ends. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 15,800 head for the same time last week; market closed firm at $6@$6 50 for Canada Lambs; $5@$5 25 for Canada Sheep; $4@$4 50 for Western Sheep; extra choice at higher figures; sales of 1,100 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 to 104 lbs., at $4 37½@$5 40; 700 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 78 to 97 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 50. Hogs—receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,500 head; making the total supply for the week thus far 20,700 head, against 26,300 for the same time last week; market slow at $4 90@$5 25 for Yorkers, $5 30@$5 40 for heavy Hogs.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—Receipts of Cattle small, numbering only 175 car-loads, or 1,088 head less than last week; dealers demand ⅜c.@½c. advance on last week's prices, which buyers decline to pay; sales were made at from 4c.@7½c.; receipts of Milch Cows small; sales at from $45@$85 for common to good. Receipts of Sheep and Lambs small, being 8,200 head, or 5,000 short of those of last week; market for Sheep rules ¼c. higher; range for Sheep from common to fair, 4½c.@5c.; fair to good, 5c.@5½c., and extra, 7c. Lambs, common to fair, 5½c.@6c., and fair to good, 6c.@7½c.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT.—For Non-enumerated Motions and Appeals from Orders.—Held by Shea, C. J., and Spaulding, J.—Fleischman vs. Wertge; Andrews vs. De La Vergne; Golinsky vs. Cohen; Lowenberg vs. Koper et al.; Stacy vs. Cushing, impleaded; Ettinger vs. Salem; Jones vs. Ferguson; Hughson vs. Fuller.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Blackhall et al. vs. Dayton et al.; order granted.
Dupuy vs. Seymour; allowance of $1,000.
Fry vs. Fry; motion denied. See opinion.
Risley vs. Indianapolis B. and W. Railroad Company; order settled.
Hughson vs. Hughson; $50 counsel fee, to be paid in ten days after service of this order, to be entered hereon; $10 a week to be allowed from entry of this order. Cause referred, &c.
Casanova vs. Derby Coal Company; may have an order to show cause.
The People, &c., vs. Sherwin; bail reduced to $20,000, &c.
Haring vs. Rush et al.; proof of service wanted.

By Judge Fancher.

Shiffer, Executrix, vs. Ferris et al.; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Ludington et al. vs. Miller et al.; allowance of $150 granted to plaintiff.
Rigney vs. Ansell; motion granted.
Putnam, Administratrix vs. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company; order, in substance that judgment of Court of Appeals be made the judgment of this court.
Allen vs. Kitchen; Heinstein vs. Kitchen; Mannheim vs. Kitchen; orders of reference.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Bischoff vs. Steinmetz; motion to place cause on Special Calendar granted.
Taylor vs. Shea; motion denied, without costs.
Salem vs. Ettinger; motion to continue injunction denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Davis.

IRREGULAR MARRIAGES.

Bininger vs. Bininger et al.—This was a suit by plaintiff against the heirs of her alleged deceased husband, to recover dower in his estate. The claim was contested on the part of the heirs, on the ground that no valid marriage had ever taken place between plaintiff and deceased. The evidence on the part of plaintiff was that she and deceased had agreed to become husband and wife; that in pursuance of such agreement they had cohabited together for eighteen years, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Saunfield; that the deceased had during that time always addressed her, both orally and by letter, as his wife, and that they were known among their acquaintances and to the public as husband and wife.

The court held this to be sufficient to constitute a valid marriage in law, and decided in favor of the plaintiff's right to be awarded dower in the estate.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Shea, Joachimsen, and Spaulding.

Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company vs. Augustus Silber.—The defendant, as agent of the Union Skirt Manufacturing Company, made a compromise with its creditors. The plaintiffs, who were creditors, did not sign the composition deed, but a separate paper, in which they agreed to accept a settlement similar to that provided for in the general compromise paper. At the same time the plaintiff exacted and received from the defendant his individual notes for one-third of the entire indebtedness, over and above that provided for by the composition. In a suit by the plaintiffs against Mr. Silber, on one of these extra notes so given, the plaintiffs contended their right to recover thereon, for the reason that the defendant at the time of the settlement had agreed to assume personally a portion of the debt as a condition of waiver by the plaintiff of a claim against the defendant for alleged fraudulent representation of the defendant, made at the time of purchasing the goods. Judge Curtis, before whom the case was tried, allowed this evidence under the objection of the defendant, and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. An appeal was taken by the defendant to the General Term, which has just reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial, holding that the Justice below erred.

Charles H. Woodbury for plaintiffs; Blumenstiel & Ascher for defendant.

ALTERATION OF NOTE.

Iselin vs. Davis.—The plaintiff and the defendant as indorser of a note received by the plaintiff before maturity for value. The defense was that the maker of the note, after the indorsement by the defendant, inserted a place of payment, to wit, "The Fourth National Bank," in the margin of the note. The plaintiff proved that the defendant, notwithstanding such alteration, after the maturity of the note and on inspection thereof, promised to pay the same. The court below dismissed the complaint. The plaintiff, on appeal to the General Term, contended that the question should have been submitted to the jury whether the defendant had promised to pay, notwithstanding the alteration, with full knowledge thereof. The Appellate Court reversed the judgment of the court at Trial Term, and ordered a new trial.

Blumenstiel & Ascher, plaintiff's attorneys; W. J. Butler, defendant's attorney.

Before Judges Joachimsen and Howland.

EFFECT OF A RELEASE.

Barton vs. Hermann.—The plaintiff was a sub-contractor upon a house built for defendant. In proceedings to foreclose a mechanic's lien filed by the plaintiff, brought in the Court of Common Pleas, the plaintiff obtained a judgment in his favor for about $3,000. This judgment was reversed on appeal, for the reason that the contractor had not fulfilled his contract, and a new trial ordered. Subsequently the defendant settled the entire matter with the plaintiff and his co-contractors for $750, and obtained a general release, discharging defendant from all claims under the building contract. The plaintiff then brought this action, claiming about $200 for alleged extra work done on the building at the time of his employment as sub-contractor. The defendant resisted the claim, on the ground that the contract included all extra work, and that the release heretofore given barred the action. The Judge below decided that the release did not cover the claim, and judgment was rendered for the full amount claimed by the plaintiff. On appeal the General Term reversed the judgment, holding that the defendant's position was correct, and that the giving of the release and the settlement thereupon precluded the plaintiff from making any further claim.

Blumenstiel & Ascher for defendant; Albert Day for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

TAXING LOCAL CAPITAL OF FOREIGN BANKS.

The Bank of British North America vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c.—The plaintiff and two other foreign banks were taxed by the Commissioners on the amount of capital employed in the hands of their respective agents in this City. The matter came before the court on appeal by way of certiorari from the decision of the Commissioners imposing the tax. It was claimed on the part of the banks that they were not liable to be thus taxed under the provisions of the act of 1851, which exempts from taxation agents holding products from other States for sale on commission, and agents of moneyed corporations and capitalists for "moneys in their possession or under their control, transmitted to them for purposes of investment or otherwise;" also on the ground that, at common law, personal property has its location where its owner resides.

Judge Fancher, delivering the opinion of the court, concurred in by Judges Ingraham and Barrett, holds that the capital of plaintiffs in this City in the hands of their agents, is liable to taxation, it being here for use in ordinary business, thus coming in competition with local capital, and with it receiving equal protection under local laws and government; and, under such circumstances, it has a *situs* apart from its owner.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

Yesterday Judge Woodruff affirmed the decision of Judge Blatchford, that the British steamer Queen must forfeit to the United States $34,600 penalty for knowingly bringing into this port articles liable to duty, and which were not entered on the manifests of the vessel.

UMBRELLAS.

THE REPRESENTATIVE UMBRELLA HOUSE OF AMERICA.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,
No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

It is an especial pleasure to write of such a truly representative house as the above, as besides the inspiration its standing and character afford there is no danger of speaking in exaggerated terms about it.

The history of this house is the history of New-York City since 1802. In that year the house was founded by James Thomas Smith, and three generations ago his umbrellas, and none others, were in the hands of every genteel New-Yorker.

No real Knickerbocker ever ventured out doors in stormy or threatening weather, or commenced a journey without a Smith's umbrella. Their solidity and durability were never questioned, and to this very day genuine descendants of that grand old stock rarely omit to buy their umbrellas from this traditional house.

A prosperous career of over seventy years in this City is indeed remarkable, and entitles the firm to the foremost position in their line. They are, *prima facie*, manufacturers of the standard article.

The early locality of the business was in Pearl street, where it remained till the general tendency of trade to the opposite side of the City, on and west of Broadway, induced its removal to Warren street. The firm remained here for about five years, when following the trade in its upward tendency in the City, they removed to No. 405 BROADWAY, where they now are.

The founder of the house was succeeded by the late Mr. Isaac Smith, who was a gentleman of rare taste and eminent business capacity. He was in his line what Worth, of Paris, is in his branch, or A. T. Stewart in the dry-goods trade. He imported all the latest novelties in umbrellas and parasols, and originated all the leading styles in this country, making his wareroom a perfect emporium, far superior in completeness and variety to any other establishment, either abroad or in this country. His successors, the present firm,

MESSRS. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.

have not only maintained the high reputation of the house, but enlarged its operations to such an extent that there are few first-class retailers, and other leading dealers in umbrellas and parasols, who are not their patrons, and obtain their chief stock of these goods from them. We write nothing but facts when we state that better umbrellas than those made in this establishment are found nowhere in the world.

Besides their manufactory here they have another in England, and there also Smith's umbrella is acknowledged to be the standard article.

People not familiar with the trade, or knowing the superiority of Smith's make, generally believe English umbrellas to be the best, just as they regard French parasols ahead of all others, and there is some foundation for this belief. The durability of an umbrella is one of its best qualities, and English-made umbrellas are generally of good materials, and well made, for the reason that they are, in most instances, made to order, and not on a manufacturing scale.

French parasols owe their reputation to their accord with the latest fashions. Messrs. Isaac Smith's Son & Co. have resident agents in Europe who buy the very best of materials, and are continually keeping them posted as to all novelties abroad, and having ample resources at their disposal, and an experience in the manufacturing of these articles absolutely superior to any other house in America, they are enabled not only to keep pace with the demands of the age, and its general progress, but to maintain their advanced position.

They keep always in stock choice lines of all novel and peculiar foreign styles, and of their own make they have in stock rarely less than one thousand dozen of fine silk umbrellas, and other popular grades—excepting very common goods, which they do not manufacture—in corresponding abundance, and at prices equally desirable with their quality.

The latest addition to their stock is the "Guanaco Umbrella," so called, an article made solely by themselves, and which has attained to a popularity co-extensive with the entire trade. The peculiarity of the "Guanaco Umbrella" consists in the material with which the frame is covered, it being manufactured from the fleece of the beautiful animal known as the "Guanaco," of the camel species, raised in large numbers on the high mountain ranges and plateaus of South America. The fleece of this animal is peculiarly fine, glossy, and valuable, and has the advantage of being entirely impervious to water, and to retain the color, when properly dyed, in a most remarkable manner, rivaling in this respect the best manufactured silk.

As manufactured for the house in question, the cloth is exceedingly close and firm; and as it has the other advantages above referred to, it is decidedly the best material now in use for umbrellas, and will wear longer than gingham or silk. Including ladies' and gentlemen's sizes, a good variety of these umbrellas is kept constantly on hand; and as their superior character is now generally recognized, the sales of these goods are very large.

The firm manufacture and sell nothing but umbrellas and parasols and spare no efforts or expense to maintain their leading position. As a consequence the wholesale trade has, in spite of great competition in these articles, been continually growing, and they enjoy, besides, the best retail trade doubtless in America.

Their retail price list is a fixed and invariable one, and purchasers of all kinds know what to rely upon, and make their purchases, therefore, with confidence.

The house stands confessedly, both in age and experience, at the head of the trade in this country, an honor which though in reality great, considering the extent and importance of the trade, carries no hostility to other manufacturers, and is worn by them with becoming modesty.—[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—AIDA—Mme. Torriani, Signor Campanini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mme. Ponisi. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majilton and Raynor Families. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. Matinée at 1:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—Mr. W. Reeve, Miss Helen Tracy. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PARRICIDE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss F. Hayward. Matinée at 1:30.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe. Matinée at 1:30.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—EUSTACHE BAUDIN. Matinée at 2—THE WICKED WORLD.

STEINWAY HALL.—SYMPHONY CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—PROMENADE CONCERT by Gilmore's Band.

ROBINSON HALL.—MAGIC—INDIAN BOX TRICK—By Prof. Hartz—Matinée at 2.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—PROMENADE CONCERT.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory)—Matinée at 2.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The report that the nomination of Attorney General WILLIAMS for the post of Chief Justice is to be withdrawn, is without foundation. From all that we can learn, there appears to be no doubt that the charges affecting Mr. WILLIAMS' integrity are one and all utterly false, and the Judiciary Committee will soon discover that, and then Mr. WILLIAMS will be *confirmed*. For this result, Mr. WILLIAMS' opponents may partly thank themselves. They should have confined their attacks to the points in which he was weak, instead of trumping up all kinds of scandalous and unfounded charges against him. Mr. WILLIAMS' confirmation must be regarded as a matter of certainty.

We learn from the Harlem *Local* that the people of the Twenty-first District really did not like GENET—did not even elect him, but had him thrust upon them by fraud. Then why have they never protested against that fraud? Are they so deficient in public spirit as to be ready to submit to a revival of the old Tammany despotism? They could have called a meeting—we should have sent reporters, and their side of the story would, at least, have been made known. One cause of the success of TWEED, HALL & CO. is to be traced to the fact that the people tamely submitted to all their rogueries. We thought this state of feeling had passed by, but the people of the Twenty-first District show that we were mistaken. Either they were proud to be represented by a thief in the Assembly—electing him after repeated warnings—or they were content to lie down and let GENET and OLIVER CHARLICK wipe their shoes on their necks. In either case, they have played a very unworthy part in the political history of the day, and a lasting stigma has been affixed to the district. It will always be remembered as the *only* district which elected a leader of the Tammany gang two years after the crimes of that gang were exposed.

OLIVER CHARLICK, Police Commissioner, signed one of GENET's bail-bonds. He was a crony of GENET's down to the last moment. CHARLICK is a man of about the same stamp as GENET—utterly unscrupulous in politics, not to enter any further into the comparison. Who supposes that the Police will try very hard to discover or arrest GENET, when they know very well that one of their chiefs is an intimate friend of the missing felon?

The weather, like history, sometimes repeats itself. On the morning of the 26th December, 1872, a heavy snow storm set in, just as the newspaper editor of the period was on his way home—say at 3 o'clock. The recollection of the discomfort which that storm occasioned may not yet be entirely forgotten. For week after week the streets were almost impassable, and successive storms kept the snow in our streets till far into the month of April. Yesterday was very like a repetition of the corresponding day last year, except that the snow was not quite so heavy, and turned at night into rain and sleet. Luckily for the poor, we have got over a good part of the Winter with less trouble than we generally experience, and it is to be hoped that the detestable weather of yesterday will not last long.

We know, however, what we have to expect on New-Year's Day. The streets are sure to be over one's ancles in slush, and it will be a great stroke of luck if we do not have the worst storm of the year. All this adds greatly to the comfort of the carriage and cab owners, who are in the habit of exacting charges for their vehicles on that day which are ruinous to everybody but millionaires. It would do these gentry a great deal of good if people would manage to go without a carriage this year. Of late, New-Year's calls have fallen off considerably—large numbers of families have dispensed with receiving visitors, and many people are content to send their cards. The impossibility of getting about the City accounts for a good deal of this decay in a once general custom. This year, people will be less disposed than ever to pay from $25 to $75 for a vehicle to take them about town. Most of us have something better to do with our money. We are inclined, therefore, to hope that the stable-keepers will receive a lesson which they much need.

The peculiar aversion of our Socialistic agitators to the system of giving out public work by contract is only equaled by their determination to work only eight hours per diem. Starving men are not usually so fastidious about an hour or two more or less in a day's work, and if the only object is to furnish employment for a certain number of laborers out of work, it would appear to be perfectly immaterial whether the City or a contractor undertakes the job, so long as it is done. The fact stated by Mr. OTTENDORFER at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen, that day's work costs about twice as much as contract work, is a decided argument, to the tax-payers, at least, in favor of the latter system. Yet we find the Aldermen making a vain attempt to gain political capital from the Socialists by directing the Park Commissioners to give out certain pieces of work to day laborers which could undoubtedly be better and more cheaply done by contract. The Aldermen will find that this weak concession is a mere tub to the whale. The "Committee of Safety" will be down upon them some of these days with demands so sweeping that they will be compelled either to meet them with a decided refusal or to stultify themselves in the estimation of all intelligent citizens. The committee have already made their demands upon the Commissioner of Public Works, apparently unaware of the fact that he has no power to change the system of open competition, save on the authorization of three-fourths of the Board of Aldermen.

Some silly people also revived yesterday, by means of a petition to the Board of Aldermen, the preposterous idea of issuing municipal bonds in denominations of $20 each, "for the purpose of relieving the present monetary stringency." Had the statement been made that the plan was intended to make shipwreck of the City credit, and to bring its securities into financial contempt, it would have been much nearer the truth. This proposal should be quietly interred by the Committee on Finance. Argument is wasted on people incapable of seeing the native absurdity of an interest-bearing municipal currency. The proposers of such insane schemes represent nobody but themselves, and hardly deserve the formal reference to a committee which was accorded them.

OUR TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The United States have been for years the chief consumers of the manufactured products of Great Britain, and the latter has, in turn, been the chief purchaser of the agricultural products of the United States. The statistics of the interchange of commodities between the two countries have, therefore, an important bearing on the general commercial condition of each. We showed yesterday that for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, our imports from Great Britain had fallen off in a very marked degree. The rate of decrease amounts to eighteen per cent. on cotton goods, twenty per cent. on woolen fabrics, twenty-five per cent. on carpets, fifty per cent. on silk, fifty-five per cent. on iron and lead, and sixty per cent. on manufactured wool, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Besides these figures, we are now able to place the returns of the chief articles of American imports into Great Britain. The contrast is sufficiently remarkable. For the eleven months ending Nov. 30, of 1872, the value of wheat sent from this country to Great Britain was $25,000,000; this year it is over $55,000,000. Deducting the imports from British North America, amounting to $11,000,000, and which doubtless represent a large proportion of wheat grown in the United States, this country supplies Great Britain with as much of that product as she receives from all other countries put together. The imports of wheat flour from the United States, amounting, during the last eleven months, to about $5,700,000, tell a nearly similar story. All other sources, save the American, for the supply of breadstuffs to Great Britain have fallen off during this year—Russia, for example, sending about half the quantity she did last year. In raw cotton the increase is less remarkable, but it has advanced from the value of $118,000,000 last year to $145,000,000 in 1873. Against the large ratio of decrease on our imports from Great Britain we have thus to set an increase of 125 per cent. on our exports of wheat, and 22 per cent. on our exports of cotton to that country.

As affecting what is called the balance of trade between the two countries, the English Board of Trade returns of the value of gold and silver bullion and specie interchanged are not a little interesting. During the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1872, the United States sent to Great Britain over $40,000,000 in gold; for the same period of 1873 we sent that country only $15,000,000. Last year our imports of gold from Great Britain are set down in these returns as nil; this year they amount to $12,000,000. It would thus appear that during the last eleven months we have parted with only $1,000,000 of gold to Great Britain or over $39,000,000 less than we sent that country last year. These figures prompt the inquiry, What has become of this part of the surplus product of our mines? We observe that Great Britain contrives pretty nearly to equalize the amounts of her exports and imports of gold, as any country trading on a specie basis almost inevitably must. Her imports of gold are, in round numbers, $91,000,000, against $93,000,000 of exports. By the end of the year the correspondence will undoubtedly be still closer, as the operation of the high rates of discount was not entirely complete by the end of last month.

It is noticeable that the German demand for gold from Great Britain has suffered but a slight falling off this year, being $36,000,000 against $38,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. Owing to the disturbed condition of Spain, trade with that country has been reduced to the somewhat primitive methods with which the late panic made us familiar, and against no exports of gold to that country in 1872, these returns show an export of $9,500,000 in 1873. The drain upon her specie to which Great Britain had thus to submit was counterbalanced by an increase of nearly $15,000,000 in the receipts of Australian gold, by a somewhat unhealthy increase of about $6,000,000 from a non-producing country—Egypt—and by an increase of about $11,000,000 from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, of a similarly abnormal character. The moral of such figures will be better understood from the fact that the product of our silver mines, which we have had no special inducement to keep, has been exported to Great Britain to the value of $27,000,000, against $21,000,000 for the corresponding eleven months of last year.

"A CHINAMAN THE LESS."

The unchristianlike prejudice entertained by the average Californian against poor John Chinaman grows stronger and stronger every day. Even the missionaries seem to have abandoned him. The manufacturers will give him no work to do, unless they are fully assured that his labor will be at least fifty per cent. more profitable to them than that of the Caucasian. He never goes abroad without having to patiently endure all kinds of indignities. But in spite of everything he continues, by patient industry, to procure enough money for his immediate wants, and to save a little for future enjoyment. Scarcely a day passes in San Francisco without leaving on record some evidence of the contempt in which he is held. If he falls through an open hatchway, his ill-luck is made the occasion for brutal jokes in the local columns of the daily newspapers. If his queue gets entangled in a door, and he drops upon the threshold, bruised and insensible, the kick of a passing pedestrian is the most humane of the attempts that are made to help him. Indeed, it is useless to deny the fact that the death of a Chinaman, no matter how much of the horrible there may be associated with it, is looked upon by the San Franciscans as something to be thankful for and to make merry over. Such a calamity affects them very much as a farmer is affected when he hears that the fox, who has carried off his fattest fowls, has been caught in a trap.

The verdict of a Coroner's jury recently called to investigate the causes which led to the death of one AH TONG, at San Francisco, convey a still better idea of the extent of the prejudice against poor John. AH TONG, it appears, had the misfortune to undertake to fill the position of second or assistant engineer in a candle factory, without having the faintest notion of the responsibility which it entailed. He had seen water put in the boiler and fire in the furnace, and thought it was not necessary to know any more in order to be able to get up enough steam to keep the engine going at the requisite speed. It never once entered into his head that it might be possible to get up more steam than the boiler could stand. The first engineer took no pains to inquire as to the extent of his knowledge. The engine was kept going briskly, and the operatives went to and from their work in blissful ignorance of danger. At last the too-diligent AH TONG brought matters to a crisis. One day he made more steam than the candle "digester" could digest, and the result was an explosion, the force of which broke his neck, blew the boiler through the walls of the building, destroyed twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of machinery, and seriously injured the chief engineer, who was making his way to the engine-room when the "accident" occurred.

The law, of course, required that an inquest should be held; otherwise, the matter would, doubtless, have been allowed to pass over with the familiar remark, "A Chinaman the less." No one supposed, however, that the mere death of a "heathen" would be the means of producing what the Western reporters call "a first-class excitement" in the jury-room. The extent of the public amazement may, therefore, be guessed when it became known that the jury had failed to agree. Ten of the twelve were in favor of returning the verdict, "That the deceased, AH TONG, came to his death from the accidental explosion of the digester of the San Francisco Candle Factory; and we, from the evidence, find no one to blame." The eleventh juror found "That the deceased came to his death by the explosion of the digester at the San Francisco Candle Factory; and from the explosion, we find the company censurable for allowing a Chinaman to work the engine, or to have anything to do with it." The twelfth peremptorily declined to put his name to either verdict, on the ground that he (the juror) was not a citizen. This was certainly rather a trying position for a Coroner, but he proved equal to the emergency. He accepted the verdict of the eleventh juror, and compelled the twelfth to sign it by threatening to keep him in custody until he should consent. He judged that of the two, a verdict condemning the employment of Chinese in any capacity in engine-rooms would be the best for political purposes. Now, there is no doubt that the ten jurors were induced to arrive at the conclusion that AH TONG's death was "accidental" because they believed that if they were to take any other view of the case it might be construed as favoring the assumption that the death of a Chinaman, however produced, was of some consequence to the community. The eleventh juror wished to discourage the employment of Chinese labor in terms strong enough to be understood, and made a verdict to suit himself. Both verdicts were sufficiently expressive of the popular contempt for poor John, who, all things considered, would have a very much more agreeable life in his native land. The Californians claim to have a great love for humanity, but we must say their treatment of the Chinese does not go far to sustain it.

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

The man in the moon has long had a singular fascination for earth-dwelling mortals. Volumes have been written to prove or to disprove his supposed existence, and fancy has ever been busy in fabricating imaginary voyages to his domain. The sort of literature of which POE's *Adventures of Hans Pfaal* is a type, has had many votaries and admirers. Hans Pfaal was a worthy Dutchman, who, for some misdeed, found it desirable to quit his native city, like the late lamented GENET, as unobtrusively as possible. So he secretly constructed a balloon, and, with better luck than Prof. WISE, succeeded in getting off in it between two days. After an eventful voyage he arrives at last at the moon, where he makes several wonderful discoveries, which are not yet set down in any lunar geography. M. JULES VERNE, also, after exhausting all the plausible impossibilities of land and sea, has turned his attention in the direction of planetary exploration, and lately dispatched a happy party of voyagers moonward in an immense hollow ball fired from an enormous cannon. The idea, it may be remarked, was anticipated in a rather clever paper published in *Harper's Magazine* many years ago, and is considered by the *Spectator* to fall short in point of ingenuity to POE's invention.

These are samples of the efforts made by imaginative writers to get to the moon. Restless fancy, on the other hand, has been not less earnest in its efforts to get the moon to us. The erection of the immense reflecting telescopes of Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL and Lord ROSSE excited the wildest hopes in the bosoms of those visionaries who persisted in believing that the man in the moon was something more than a myth. The first peep into these gigantic instruments, it was confidently hoped, would reveal the whole domestic life of the neighbor planet. Many people still living will recollect the great excitement produced by LOCKE's celebrated moon hoax, perpetrated something less than half a century ago. It was published here in the form of a letter written by the astronomer HERSCHEL to a scientific journal of Edinburgh, and purported to be a minute account of the animal and vegetable life which that philosopher had discovered in the moon. In spite of many palpable absurdities and numerous gross inaccuracies, the story found eager credence, until the next mail from Europe exploded it. The story now reappears, but in a more plausible and quasi-scientific shape.

The fact is recognized that there is a limit to the power of telescopic penetration, which, so far as the moon is concerned, denies to earthly vision the privilege of seeing objects on its surface, the size of which is less than about sixty feet square. But these objects can be photographed, and it has been supposed that by an application of the microscope, the photograph could be so magnified that every square foot of the moon's surface would be as minutely visible to us as a like portion of the earth itself. The difficulty in the way of this desirable consummation has hitherto been that the irregularities of the smoothest photographic medium were developed under the magnifier with such surprising luxuriance as altogether to efface the picture. It was necessary, therefore, to find a material so smooth and textureless that even the microscope could not persuade it into undue exaggeration. This, it is now reported, the mysterious French *savant*, whose aid is always invoked on these occasions, has at length discovered in a sort of paper made of the fibres of the milk-weed. Armed with this potent auxiliary, our *savant* has succeeded in taking photographs which, powerfully magnified, prove beyond question the existence of animal life in the moon. Two apparently human inhabitants were even discovered walking calmly about head downward, like flies upon a ceiling—a circumstance which prevented the *savant* from securing more than an accurate view of the extreme summits of their craniums. For further details, all terrestrial lunatics are now looking in breathless suspense.

Such stories may serve to amuse the more serious labors of the astronomer, and have the merit, beyond most fictions of the kind, of doing no positive harm. The absurdities of the present one are obvious; not the least of them is the fact that the collodion film on which telescopic photographs are taken, probably comes as near an absolutely textureless material as any that can be had for the purpose. Enthusiasts on this subject may as well make up their minds that the moon, at least, or so much as we can see of it, is untenanted by man or beast, and devote their romantic energies to colonizing some more favorable planet.

NOSES.

The number of people engaged in utterly useless occupations is already so great that it seems difficult to add to their number with any pretense of novelty. Some hundreds of able-bodied young men earn their livelihood by traveling through the country and knocking a leather ball about with a stick. Still other able-bodied young men support themselves comfortably by knocking ivory balls about with a stick on a green table. Others make their living by walking incredible distances in an impossible number of hours. Still others of the able-bodied subsist by throwing such rash persons as can be induced to wrestle with them. The perennial slaughter of pigeons is to many a source of fame and fortune, while more than one aspiring youth thinks himself entitled to the gratitude and greenbacks of his countrymen whenever he can turn an indefinite number of summersaults without breaking his neck.

The list of useless occupations might be very widely extended, so as to include, indeed, many who are by no means aware of their own unmitigated uselessness. A strict classification, for example, would probably bring into it clergymen who leave their pulpits to talk rabid incendiary nonsense on public platforms, back-pay members of Congress, and, generally speaking, the entire intellectual department of the New-York *Herald*. But, for the present, we shall limit ourselves to noting the advent of a person who may be said to have achieved the champion novelty in uselessness. He has discovered an employment for his nose which, we are convinced, the most sanguine admirers of that highly ornamental and versatile feature never dreamed of. At an early date in the history of our country it was pressed into service as an organ of speech. MOZART, in the well-known story, baffled a rival musician by using his own admirably-proportioned nose to play upon the piano-forte. Many persons, as of late has been once or twice agreeably exemplified, have realized the extreme adaptability of the feature to the purpose of being pulled. But hitherto, so far as we are aware, no one has hit upon the expedient of playing billiards with his nose.

For one Mr. JEFFERSON, who, as we learn with a certain throb of patriotic pride, is an American, it was reserved to make this happy discovery, with which he has lately been enrapturing our British cousins. He played in London, not long since, before a large assembly, a game of 500 points against a certain "veteran DUFTON," who used a cue. Mr. JEFFERSON struck the ball "with the point or side of his nose," and in this way "actually won the game." We may expect, therefore, to see "nose billiards" erected into a recognized "profession," until some emulous countryman of Mr. JEFFERSON, or, perhaps, that ingenious gentleman himself, shall haply invent a method of playing the game with his ears—a feature in which we should judge Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. JEFFERSON's admirers to be liberally provided.

THE JURY SYSTEM IN ITALY.

It is one thing for a people to be proud of its own political institutions, but quite another thing to imagine that those same institutions would be equally valuable if adopted in the case of other nations. A remarkable illustration of this comes to us from Italy in the instance of trial by jury. It would be extremely hazardous to say whether the jury system is a discovery peculiar to civilization. As something very much like it was adopted with success in ages past, when society was less perfect than it is now, perhaps some people would be disposed to regard it as a relic of barbarism. But, on the other hand, when under Tammany influence it failed to secure justice to the people, the impression began to grow that a demoralized condition of society needed something more strictly to be depended on. And, perhaps, this consideration brings us somewhere near the truth—for it would seem, from all experience, that the jury system can only be successful where society is not thoroughly corrupt, and where the people have some measure of practical education.

In Italy it has produced some remarkable results, and the Minister of Justice despairs of being able to retain it in the Italian courts for a long time to come. An Italian paper reports several recent cases which, if they were not well authenticated, would seem hardly credible. But there is no doubt of their truth. The Duchess of VASTOGIRARDI, residing in Naples, lost some valuable diamonds. Suspicion fell upon her lady's maid, who was forthwith arrested and tried. The evidence was quite conclusive against the woman, but the jury acquitted her and blamed only the Duchess, who, they declared, ought not to have exposed her diamonds, which "had exercised such a terrible fascination on the poor maid that she had been driven to commit the theft by an irresistible force," and therefore was not guilty. This was not unlike the verdict delivered by a Welsh jury, who found a prisoner "not guilty," but accompanied the finding with a recommendation that the Judge should caution the prisoner not to yield to temptation again.

Ignorance or stupidity on the part of the Italian jurymen may have led to their decision; but in another instance the violent prejudice of the people is ludicrously displayed. A man fired a gun at random into a church, and hit in the leg a gentleman who was kneeling at his devotions. The offender was brought to trial, but the jury decided that if the gentleman had not been at church, his leg would not have been in the way of the bullet. The fault, therefore, was not with the man who fired the gun and who was acquitted accordingly, but it was with the man who yielded to a bigoted supersition, and went to the place where the shot happened to reach him. Another case will be well appreciated by some of our Tammany friends, who ought to begin to consider very seriously whether a removal to Italy would not be advantageous. A tax collector at Naples absconded with some public money, amounting to about a million francs. He was caught, brought back, and tried. But the jury acquitted him because the money he had stolen was the people's money, and as he was one of the people he was part owner of that money; and of course it would be monstrous to convict a man of stealing what is his own. It may seem strange that such an ingenious argument has never occurred to the legal defenders of some of our own public thieves, but they are very welcome to the suggestion. It is at least as good an argument as many that have been urged.

But it would appear that, absurd as they may be in the minds of sensible people, parallel cases are by no means uncommon in Italy. It is, therefore, with very substantial reason that the Minister of Justice proposes some substitute for the system of trial by jury. But the fundamental cause of its failure is clearly the ignorance of the people. Men who arrive at judicial decisions through such arguments are plainly unfit to be vested with any important responsibility, and a valuable institution is made not only worthless but dangerous because the nation is too degraded to profit by it, or even to use it with common intelligence. The fault rests, as it did with us when Tammany was king, not in the institution, but in the abuse of it by the ignorant or corrupt. But in Italy it is apparently not a local weakness. The system has failed throughout the Kingdom, and everywhere from the same cause. The people are not ripe for it. It is an institution which they have not the sagacity to understand. Something more primitive would be better suited to their intelligences; and thus an institution which English-speaking nations have learned through centuries to prize as one of the most valuable, is found to be too advanced for the population of a country which was once the centre of learning, not in Europe only, but in the world. Italy is at the present moment relieved of the oppression which so long moved her backward among the nations. She has now the advantages of popular and representative forms of government; but all this only tends still more strongly to prove that the true basis of freedom rests not in these, but, primarily, in the advanced intelligence—the education of the people. It is to this great purpose that the efforts of the Italian Government ought now to be directed.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The recital of "Lucia" at the Academy of Music last evening attracted, in spite of the storm a large and brilliant audience. Mme. Nilsson's personation of the bride of Lammermoor is too well known to need description; but as M. Capoul essayed the part of *Edgardo*, the representation cannot be dismissed wholly without notice. M. Capoul's efforts do not, however, call for a lengthened critique. The gentleman always acts with exceeding warmth, and his singing, last night, was characterized by less affectation than is usually noticeable in his vocal performances; but if anything more apparent in "Lucia" than in the other works he has engaged in that his voice is unequal to the exigencies of the Italian répertoire. It is only fair to mention, however, that in the duet in the first act, and in the air in the last, M. Capoul's impassioned delivery and tasteful phrasing gave him a just claim to the hearty applause which followed these incidents of the evening. The sextet was less effective than usual....To-day the last matinée of the season will occur. "Aïda" will be sung.

THE THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' second symphony concert takes place at Steinway Hall this evening. We have already printed the programme to be interpreted; it may still, indeed, be found in another column.

JOHN HOPKINS' BENEFACTIONS.

THE BALTIMORE MILLIONAIRE'S PUBLIC SPIRIT AND WIDE-SPREAD CHARITIES.

Baltimore papers devote much space to eulogies upon John Hopkins, the wealthy and benevolent merchant of that city, who died on the 24th inst. They mention particularly his connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and describe at length how its possible insolvency and abandonment was once warded off by the interposition of Mr. Hopkins' individual credit, and that of a few others who followed his lead and were influenced by his example. He was born May 19, 1795. He was a Quaker, and was always dressed in the plainest fashion. He was tall in stature, with a slight stoop in the shoulders, with a plain and wrinkled face, but a not unkindly eye. He was brief in his conversation, but to the point. He was of a quick mind and temperament, and when he came to a determination it was difficult to get him to change it. He was honest, industrious, generous, and liberal. His estate is valued at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. Mr. Hopkins, without being a professed member of any church, had always the profoundest respect for religion. He gave largely to religious enterprises, and to the support of institutions such as he approved, and in the decline of his life he determined to convert his beautiful home at Clifton into the purposes of charity, and to devote a large portion of his wealth for the permanent relief of the poor. Following out this broad scheme, he has made the poor, the sick, and ignorant of the city his heirs.

The magnificent estate of Clifton, containing 400 acres, lying between the Harford and Belair roads, and binding on both, is to be the site of a university, to be endowed with probably $3,000,000. Within the design is included a law, medical, classical, and agricultural school. Around the border of the grounds dwellings of a better class are to be erected, facing inward with gardens in front. In furthering the same scheme, Mr. Hopkins purchased the high and ample grounds upon which the present Maryland Hospital for the Insane stands. It comprises thirteen acres of land within the city limits. The buildings will be commenced next Spring, and $100,000 will be expended on them annually. When completed, they will be able to receive 400 patients, and under the trust additional accommodation will be provided as needed. Ultimately, the hospital is designed, under liberal and wise management, to compare favorably with the celebrated ones of England and France. The hospital and grounds will cost about a million of dollars. Under the same trust, but with buildings to be placed on other ground, is embraced a colored orphan asylum for the reception, maintenance and education of colored orphan children. In reference to the support of this charity, Mr. Hopkins wrote to the trustees he had appointed that he had dedicated to the support of the Orphans' Home property worth $2,000,000, from which a yearly income of $120,000 could be realized.

To sum up the intentions and benefits of this rare and excellent act of benevolence, the uses as far as declared, and for which further provision, it is understood, has been made in his will, are as follows:

1. A university at Clifton, with a law, medical, classical, and agricultural school, endowed with probably $3,000,000. The valuable ground has been deeded to Trustees.

2. A free hospital for 400 patients, complete in all its appointments and departments, for the reception and treatment of the indigent sick of Baltimore and its vicinity, and in special cases of casualty, for people of the State generally, without respect to age, sex, or color. The hospital will form a part of the medical school of the university at Clifton.

3. A convalescent hospital in a country neighborhood, within easy reach of the city, to which patients from the free hospital may be removed as soon as relieved of their maladies, and where they may completely recruit their strength and vigor before returning to their customary labors.

4. An inclosure of the thirteen acres of the hospital as in part a free park to all who choose to enter it. A low stone wall will surround it, surmounted by iron railings, and the grounds are to be graded, laid off into walks, and ornamented with trees and shrubs and parterres of flowers, with seats for rest and sprinkling fountains.

5. In connection with the hospital a training-school for nurses will be established, in accordance with the plans of Florence Nightingale. Such nurses are to be paid out of the trust funds, and will be permitted after becoming skilled in their duties to exercise their profession, wherever their services may be engaged among the general community.

6. A home for colored orphans and for colored children having but one parent, and in exceptional cases for such colored children, not orphans, as may be in need of charity. The home is to be in this county, and is designed to accommodate about 400 inmates, and to be enlarged when necessary.

A VERY ROMANTIC STORY.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Dispatch* has sent the following document which, he says, was given to him by a native of Maine, who was familiar with the circumstances of the murder therein detailed, who knew the murderer personally, who was an officer in a Maine regiment during the war, and who, after the war, removed to Western Missouri and engaged in a profitable and extensive business:

"More than twenty years ago, V. P. Coolidge, a young physician of excellent standing in the City of Augusta, Me., murdered Edward Mathews, a rich cattle-drover, by enticing him alone into his office to take a drink of brandy which he had mixed with prussic acid, and then, to make sure work of the man who had befriended him on many occasions, he beat him on the head with a hatchet until life was extinct. The body was discovered, and Coolidge was arrested on suspicion, and, after a long and exciting trial, and upon the direct evidence of a young student of his by the name of Flint, he was convicted and sentenced to one year's solitary confinement, and then to be hung. During his confinement, his sister, a young and beautiful girl, was permitted to visit him, but his health gradually gave way, and before the year expired his death was announced, he was buried, and for the time forgotten. The Warden of the prison resigned his position, married the young lady above referred to, and moved to parts unknown. Not long after the gold excitement opened in California, a gentleman who was conversant with the case, and who had followed others to the gold mines, sent back his deposition that he had seen and conversed with V. P. Coolidge. This caused considerable excitement, and the body supposed to be his was exhumed, and his own father testified that it was not his son. Officers were at once put upon his tracks by Mathews' friend, but were unsuccessful, and until a few days since nothing has ever been heard of the murderer. Recently a party traveling through Missouri met a gentleman who knew the early history of the matter, and was at the trial, and he stated he had met Coolidge frequently within the last two years traveling under an assumed name; that he recognized him at sight, and charged him with being the man; that he at first denied it, but finally acknowledged his identity, and informed him of all the important facts connected with the escape as follows: He ate very sparingly, feigned sickness, and finally a body was procured from Portland and interred as his remains, and he was furnished with money and started for New-Orleans, where he remained but a short time and left, and since that time has been traveling almost constantly, never stopping long in any one place; and the gentleman referred to as having met him in the northern part of this State gave it as his positive belief that, from the description of the leader of the Iowa train robbers, it was no other than the escaped murderer."

THE POET CHAUCER.

The London *Athenæum* states that Mr. Furnivall has now found the name of Chaucer's mother, or at least his father's wife in 1354 (when Chaucer would be about fourteen) and 1369; it was Agnes. She and her husband are thus described in 1369 in a grant of an annuity by them out of the lands that had descended to Mrs. Chaucer from her uncle: "ego Johannes Chaucer, Ciuis et Vinetarius Ciuitatis Londonie, & Agnes Vxor mea, consanguinea & Heres Hamonis de Copton, quondam Ciuis & Monetarius Ciuitatis predicte." The old moneyer's property lay chiefly in Aldgate. His niece and heiress, with her husband John, sold part of it, in 1354, to Dr. Simon De Plaize, who again sold it in the following year. There is a purchase deed of the poet's grandfather, Richard Chaucer, vintner, on the Hustings Rolls, besides Richard's will. The records of the Vintner's Company were almost all lost or destroyed in the fire of London. The earliest account-book they now have is of the year 1563, and the earliest court-book, 1605. They have some old deeds, only one packet of which has been examined of recent years, by the late Mr. John Gough Nichols, and he found the name of Chaucer's father John as one of the witnesses to one of the deeds. What the other packet may contain does not seem likely to be soon disclosed. At the Custom-house, in the old representative of which Chaucer worked, the most ancient MS. book belongs to 1688.

OAKEY HALL'S ESCAPE.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

If the acquittal of Ex-Mayor Hall, of New-York, served to clear away the suspicions that he was in no way a party to the conspiracy through which New-York was swindled out of many millions of dollars, the conclusion arrived at by the jury that found him not guilty would be received with hearty and general satisfaction. No one desires to believe that a man of culture, a member of a learned profession, one who held the office of Mayor of the first City of the Union, and who aspired to the Governorship of the Empire State, was a sordid and vulgar knave, but the fact remains; neither the trial nor the verdict has cleared up anything beyond this—that the Ex-Mayor, in the opinion of twelve men, ought not to be held to be guilty of willful negligence, where adequate vigilance was almost impossible, or of a conspiracy to defraud, when it was not shown that he shared in the proceeds of the fraud. We doubt if the verdict of the jury in Mr. Hall's case has changed public opinion regarding his guilt or innocence one particle. The audience present in the court-room when the verdict was rendered received it with exultant gratification—so the reporters unite in telling us—but hardly anybody will claim that the audience represented the public. We have no doubt but that if Tweed had been acquitted, he had friends enough about him to the last to get up a very respectable cheer, and that he would have walked out of court "in triumph," just as Mayor Hall is said to have done. But public opinion would have remained just as it was before. Everybody would have believed that a man who had accumulated a fortune of several millions while engaged in no calling through which it was possible to accumulate a colossal fortune, must have stolen the money from the Treasury of New-York, since the Treasury had been plundered through him and his associates. While the jury in Mr. Hall's case refused to convict him because he regarded his duty in signing warrants as merely clerical, and while thousands of these warrants were "shot" into the Mayor's office on a single day, the public will find it impossible to acquit Mr. Hall of ignorance of the fact that the public Treasury of New-York was being robbed. He knew that hundreds of thousands of dollars were being taken from the Treasury on the order, virtually, of William M. Tweed, and he knew that Tweed and his associates were living in a style of regal splendor, on money which they never earned and never inherited. It might have been impossible for the most industrious Mayor to have guarded the Treasury of New-York, through the system which Tweed had devised for robbing it, but a Mayor who meant right, under such circumstances, would have suffered the machinery of the local Government of New-York to come to a standstill before he would sign warrants by wholesale—warrants of which he claimed on his trial it was impossible he could know anything.

The law creating a board to audit claims against the City and County of New-York was conceived in fraud. It was designed to legalize the opening of the public treasury at the pleasure of Mr. Tweed. In the very spirit of that infamous law, a resolution was passed at the very first meeting of the Board of Audit transferring the substantial powers of the board to Tweed, and that resolution was presented by Mayor Hall. Every public man who ever visited Albany during the Tweed régime; every politician who ever took part in State politics; every man, in fact, who reads the newspapers, knew that Tweed and his associates were plundering the tax-payers of New-York. Is it possible to believe that Mayor Hall, who was in the inside circle of the Tammany political ring, was ignorant of what was clear to everybody else? The verdict in Mr. Hall's case amounts to this—his guilt was not proven to the satisfaction of a jury—and it amounts to nothing more.

THE LONDON FOG.

The fog which surrounded New-York the other day, and so much embarrassed our admirable means of transit through and out of the City, was compared by writers, who may have heard, but never can have seen, that whereof they wrote, with a London fog. But while the British metropolis may be supposed by people of the same class as these writers to be behind us in everything else, the fame of surpassing New-York in the article of fogs must, we fear, still be conceded to it. Judging from the descriptions that come to us in the English papers the Londoners have beaten us easily, and apparently without any more effort than the New-Yorkers exerted the other day. But the *Times*, instead of glorying in the pre-eminence, as might be supposed, regards it as a calamity. It lasted three days, and according to that authority it paralyzed the trade of the metropolis, and indirectly affected that of the whole country. Besides the actual loss of time or money thus inflicted upon many persons, the aggregate of mere inconvenience has been something which it would be difficult to exaggerate. Even the omnibus drivers are said to have been puzzled by finding "no indication where the crescents go," and to have strayed from their accustomed tracks into the most unfamiliar by-streets. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of much of the carriage traffic from the thoroughfares, and the enforced slowness of pace of the remainder, many accidents to pedestrians were reported, and the river had its full share of collisions. In the ordinary course of events, numbers of people, leaving bright sunshine and clear sky behind them, went to London for a day's business or pleasure, and were forced to remain for the night wherever they could find accommodation that would enable them to forego the perils of the streets. The telegraph service is said to have been subjected to an unwonted pressure by those who were unexpectedly prevented from returning to their homes or from keeping their various engagements. On some of the metropolitan lines of railway all regularity of working was destroyed, and at all the stations nothing was heard but the perpetual detonation of fog-signals. Perhaps the poor beasts at the cattle show may be considered to have been the chief sufferers; for many of them, unable to breath the loaded atmosphere in which they were placed, were removed from the Agricultural Hall, in most cases only to be immediately killed.

In midday the passengers in the trains could not see across the platforms against which they were placed. At the same hour the Waterloo Road was in absolute obscurity, so that there was neither any sign of the other side of a crossing, nor the faintest glimmer from a lamp at half a dozen paces' distance; and the utmost care was necessary in order to avoid collisions with passengers. Somewhat later in the evening there was a temporary diminution of the cloud, but during the night it again increased; and, although slightly altered in color by the diminution in the quantity of smoke it received, became, if possible, thicker and more puzzling than before. At 2 o'clock in the morning a person standing in the middle of Oxford street could not discern a trace of the houses on either side, and when midway between two lamps could discover no light from either. The fog of these three days, however, was by no means a local trouble, for provincial intelligence shows that it prevailed very generally, and that it was continuous along the valley of the Thames into Oxfordshire, although in certain directions it terminated abruptly within a few miles of London.

Such fogs, although not unusual in a less severe form, are not as common in London as some people imagine, but they are so serious in their consequences that attention is being directed to their causes. The *Times* goes on to say:

"Meteorologists will probably enlighten us as to the nature of the connection between the fog and the high barometric pressure that has recently prevailed, and will explain why so much moisture has been precipitated from an atmosphere that does not appear to have been exceptionally laden with it. There is every reason to believe that the more effectual surface draining has greatly diminished the frequency of thick fogs in London, but still the fact remains that at certain seasons of the year they are liable to occur, and to occur in a manner that fully verifies the oldest traditions with regard to them. At the same time the increasing bulk and population of the metropolis, and the increasing traffic of all its great thoroughfares—the river, the railways, and the streets—render each fog more fruitful of inconvenience than that which preceded it, and therefore make it more and more imperative than the local authorities should be ready to adopt any measures by which this inconvenience may be brought within the narrowest possible limits. A fog does not appear without some warning of its approach, and, if the matter were considered beforehand, even a few hours would allow provision to be made for diminishing the various difficulties which it produces, and for affording increased facilities for the dispatch of business and for the conduct of traffic.

An ingenious writer once published a calculation of the pecuniary saving that would be effected in the single town of Preston, in Lancashire, if the inhabitants would use grates and furnaces constructed to consume their own smoke. If we remember rightly, this saving was set down at £40,000 a year, and among other elements in the estimate were the diminution in the daily cost of cleaning, with the wear and tear involved in it, and the diminution in the expense of external painting and decoration. If London would consume her own smoke—and, perhaps the price of coal may powerfully reinforce the arguments on the score of health in favor of such a proceeding—she would not only reap the benefit of all the savings that would be obtained elsewhere; she would also at once redeem her fogs from their special yellowness and opacity, and from the qualities by which they irritate the eyes and breathing passages of all who are exposed to them, and would re[illegible]

CUBA.

FROM HAVANA TO SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELING—COURTESY OF THE PEOPLE—THEIR POLITENESS TO STRANGERS—TROPICAL SCENERY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, Dec. 8, 1873.

I arrived at the Havana on Monday morning, and left for Santiago de Cuba on Wednesday. There are two lines of steam-boats to this place, one by the north of the island direct from Havana, the other by the south from Battibano, the railway terminus. I chose the latter, because it would give me some opportunity of seeing the interior, and the manner in which the railroads are managed here. The train left the depot, which is in the centre of the city, at 5:40 A.M., and was crowded with passengers, but there was only one car of the first class. Everything shows the effort made to combat the heat of the climate. There were no cushions, no hangings, nothing that could possibly interfere with the free circulation of air. The seats were all cane, the windows of a large size. At a rough guess I should say that two-thirds of the passengers were volunteers or officers of the Spanish Army. They could none of them speak French, consequently conversation with them was out of the question, but I could easily understand that they talked politics, for the name of Jovellar, Castelar, Solar y Pla, &c., were thundered out every few minutes. It strikes me forcibly that the opinions of the volunteers themselves with regard to affairs in Spain is more than mixed, but they are unanimous in their action here. To listen to them one would imagine that they were all bent on war. But though so ready for action, they were perfectly courteous in their demeanor to me.

The country through which the railroad passes is cultivated very thoroughly, and is, of course, extremely fertile. There is not only no falling off here, but a decided increase. In fact throughout the west and centre there is no sign of any insurrection. It is only when one approaches the mountainous region of the east that indications of hostility make themselves perceived. The trains go and come with perfect security unguarded, and untroubled. The pace is by no means terrifically fast, and, indeed, for a train to arrive in time at Battibano is a miracle which has yet to happen. But the road is well graded, there is no unpleasant oscillation, and no stoppages, except at the stations. At Battibano the steamers of the Southern line wait for the passengers. The rails run down on to the jetty, directly in communication with the steamer. Every one seizes upon his impediments and rushes toward the gang-plank. But here there is a guard of soldiers, and an officer, who demands the passports of each individual, and examines them scrupulously. He looked at mine with more than usual care, and studied the description on the left hand side, which, in the name of our great Republic, informs the world and all concerned that my nose is ordinary, my mouth small, and my face full. The officer having evidently came to the conclusion that I was the real Simon Pure, and not a Cuban General in disguise, handed me back my paper with a bow and a wave of the hand that motioned me to enter, and grabbed the passport of the next comer. Once on the deck of the Villa Clara, I gave myself up completely to the charm of the tropic scenery, for the change from the cold winter of our own country is so absolute, and so fascinating, that for a long time it is difficult to think of anything else. The country here is a wide, vast plain, unbroken by mountains, and covered with plantations of sugar-cane and fields of tobacco. The little town of Battibano nestles closely to the water's edge, and its houses of white, with roofs of red tiling, contrast agreeably with the intense green of the sea here. From this point, as far as the beginning of the mountain region, the sea is everywhere bright as an emerald, and studded with low islands of a dark green vegetation, which are called "keys." Upon the jetties the negroes were rushing about with baggage in an excited condition, and the bawling and shouting was something tremendous. Spanish ladies in black, with graceful black veils, instead of flaring hats, were gliding along the wharves, plying their fans energetically. On the deck of the steamer, and in the saloon, were black nurses and Spanish children, and I was surprised to notice that almost all the latter had fair hair. They were playing with the pet animals of the steamer, to wit: an evil-smelling greasy-fleeced sheep named Perico, two remarkably tame cats, and a squalling parrot that cursed in Spanish with much fluency and ferocity. Add to the general confusion of sounds the shrill screaming of the locomotive in the distance, and our own steamer, and a faint idea can be formed of the *tout ensemble*. It was with feelings of relief that I saw the jetties of Battibono and its red cross disappearing beyond the waters.

The first piece of information received was that there was a general reluctance on the part of the good folks in the country to use paper money. The Captain and the supercargo sat at a table receiving money in good Spanish gold, with a pair of scales before them, weighing each individual piece as it was offered. They were willing enough to accept the notes of the Bank of Havana, but the passengers preferred making all their dealings in gold. And I learned, moreover, that at my place of destination—Santiago de Cuba—there were only a few merchants who would accept payment in paper, the majority preferring not to do business, rather than make use of a currency not in their traditions. The price for the passage to Santiago de Cuba was, in paper money, $87 76, a sum which seems enormous, even with gold at 74 premium; but the boats of this line stop at so many small towns along the route that it actually takes as many days to get from Battibano to Santiago de Cuba as from New-York to Havana. I started on Wednesday, and arrived here on Monday morning, and yet the distance can hardly be more than 400 miles. We stopped at Cienfuegos, at Casilda, the port of Trinidad; at Stunes, the port of Espiritu Santo; at Santa Cruz, and at Manzainillo. As we often remained for half a day waiting for freight to come down by the little railroads with which the ports and the cities in rear are connected, it is not surprising that we were so long in coming so short a distance. But the Spaniards, conscious of the fact that their line is not the speediest, and that they charge somewhat roundly, have done their utmost to please. The Villa Clara is as well built, spacious, and pleasant a boat as any of those which navigate our American rivers. There is not, indeed, the same gorgeousness of decoration as on the boats of the Sound, but the cabins are as large, if not larger, and everything is kept perfectly clean. The great attraction, however, is the table, which is really unsurpassed. The Spanish cuisine was perfectly unknown to me, and when I first sat down to breakfast I looked with some suspicion upon the dishes, thinking that there were mines of garlic and of red pepper in these appetizing "plats." But this proved erroneous, and I found that the cookery of the Spaniards was no longer what it had been in the days when British warriors espoused the cause of Queen Christina. Every meal was a succession of surprises. Ragouts of the most exquisite flavor were succeeded by fish most delicately cooked, the intervals being filled up by large prawns, called here "camarones," or "langustinos." The materials are, however, rather peculiar. The waiter brought me on the first day a ragout, served up in the red earthen platter in which it had been cooked. It was delicious, but peculiar—savory, but glutinous. I questioned my neighbor, who was a French tobacco-planter of Cienfuegos, and learned that this delicate dainty was cowheel. All the best "plats" are served in earthen platers in the same style. And, from what I saw, I should judge that the favorite morsel of our Spanish friends was salt cod stewed in vinegar, with red peppers, tomatoes, onions, and occasionally potatoes. The wine used was Catalan. Sometimes it was tolerable, oftener detestable, and it was a suspicious fact that the Captain himself never drank it, always taking English pale ale. One of the strong points of this line is that you may order whatever you like, and, if it's on board, you have it gratis. And to do them justice they invariably keep whatever they think will be called for. English ale, brandy, wine, &c., are always forthcoming on demand. This style of business is practicable among a class of passengers almost entirely French and Spanish, for they are noted for their sobriety. But I fear if it were tried on our river boats there would be an inevitable bankruptcy of the proprietors, to say nothing of other consequences.

A life such as this—plenty of good things to eat and drink, a heavenly climate, a sea of emerald, and an azure sky, and nothing to do—would probably suit the great majority of men in imagination, but in reality it is not the paradise one thinks it. To the tired man of business, however, nothing can be more pleasant than the every-day existence of these boats. There is just enough excitement to please, and there is no worry. But for the man who is not tired and who desires to work, enforced idleness is anything but a pleasure, and I was truly glad when we arrived at Manzanillo, and saw in the distance beyond the town the filmy, masses of the distant mountains. Here in the tropics everything is seen through a silvery veil, and this indistinctness is one of the chief charms of the scenery. At Manzanillo the town lies upon the slope of a low hill, a distant spur of the mountain chain beyond. Everything here is distinctly marked, but beyond there is a haze which alternates from dreary gold to palest silver. Looking from the town upon the sea, the horizon is made more near by the shimmering atmosphere through which the low islands gleam sometimes when the sun's rays strike upon a rock; but oftener they seem to sleep upon the surface of the waters. The water seen from the distance is all in streaks of varied greens—emerald green where deep, and of an excessively bright hue where the shallowness of the sea permits the white sand of the bottom to influence the local color. Wherever there is a sandbar or a reef, there you see a gleam of vivid purple fading off into a clear brown. And this you see on every side, for Manzanillo is well protected by the sea itself. The channel is marked by a number of stakes, surmounted by things that look like white inverted pails, and on the top of each is a marine bird busily fishing. The fish partake of the general gorgeousness of color. If you look down into the water you can see three kinds of fish circulating round the steamer's stern. One is the needle fish, (which looks like a combination of eel and sword-fish. Its snout is elongated to an enormous length, tapering to a delicate point. The edges of the snout, the tail, the fins, and a streak on each side of the backbone are of a most intense blue. It is bluer than ultramarine, or lapis-lazuli. This fish is good to eat, and the Spaniards love it much, and say it is *muy bueno*. The second is the percado duado, which is actually like a pink fish, with gilded tail, fins, belly and head. In the centre it shines with the glitter of dulled gold. This also is a magnificent fish to eat. The third is like a flounder, brown in color, with huge goggle eyes of yellow, and streaks of deep blue around them and on the cheeks, like a flounder tattooed. This gentleman is not so good as the others, and does not come to the table of the Villa Clara.

I went on shore to see the town, and observe the traces of the terrible battle which took place there some time ago. I found that, like most of the terrible battles in Cuba, there was considerably more excitement in the papers than in Manzanillo. Upon information of the coming of the insurrectos, the townspeople and soldiers hastily threw up barricades, composed of barrels, piles of brick, loose stones, &c. These they built at the foot of the hill, for otherwise the enemy could have jumped over them. They were not more than four feet high, and, as the town is built upon the slopes of a foot-hill, necessarily a considerable portion was left unbarricaded. Here the patriots commenced to pillage right and left, but were attacked in front by the inhabitants and soldiers, and in rear by the military from the fort on the top of the hill. They did not stand very long, but broke and fled to the mountains, leaving a considerable number of dead upon the ground. And here let me say two things, which, I think, are not generally accepted, but which are, nevertheless, true. One is, that the Cuban patriots, who in the outset could not fight at all, have now become very hardy and courageous. They are hemmed in among the mountains of the east, and in the villages of the valleys; and they live a life of constant hardship and struggle, which has made them excellent soldiers. The other is, that their warfare has now become absolute brigandage, and they attack for plunder and not for patriotism. If they receive no outside assistance they will cease to be an army in a very short time. I believe that they have now come to this pass that they do not recognize any leadership save that of courage. They can hardly be rooted out of their strongholds, for they can live on what they find in the woods. But they can do nothing for Cuba either. Their operations are simply brigandage on a high scale.

From Manzanillo on to Santiago de Cuba the scenery changes completely. The region of the "keys," with their whispering winds and their smiling skies and tranquil seas, is past. The steamer enters now upon the open sea, and the coast is bold and rocky. The bluffs of limestone attain a height of at least a hundred feet, and are gray in color, showing, however, by numerous scars, that the color underneath is bright red. The increase in height is very gradual. The bluffs change into great sweeping terraces, covered with a bright verdure, the bottom terrace or beach being densely wooded with palms and harias. In towns these terraces are lost in low ranges of foot-hills, beyond which rise, tier upon tier, the crest of magnificent mountains. Not a few of these are daily wrapped in the folds of wandering clouds, and have, indeed, a height of many thousand feet. These are wooded to the very crests, save here and there where the ascent is too steep for even the clinging vegetation of the tropics. The foot-hills stretch beneath them in low tame lines, and are often of a dull, yellowish color. The mountains beyond them present every variety of ridge and crest, and the effects produced by the shadows in the ravines, as contrasted with the ever-present verdure of the exposed portions, is magnificent. The shadows are full of color, often intensely purple, and susceptible of instantaneous changes by the influences of wind and clouds. Nothing can be conceived more billowy than the sea of peaks and crests that challenge the eye. There is a perfect tumult of irregularity, and this is enhanced by the foot-hills, which show, by the distortion of their strata. the upheavals to which they have been subjected. Let the reader imagine himself gazing upon a series of five distinct ranges, each one higher in succession, and yet all regularity of formation spurned, and every range broken into a mass of peaks. There are places where a small river has forced its way through the giant mountains with efforts that must in the old times have been tremendous. Here a mountain will show a clear precipitous wall over two thousand feet high, going sheer down to the river's edge. This latter, however, is marked by the luxuriant vegetation which springs up beside all rivers in tropical countries. We know that a river is there by the wicked-looking gorges of the mountains, and by the thick masses of palms, guavas, and eucalypti, with clustering creepers of a thousand kinds. But we see no river.

Santiago de Cuba is situated in the bosom of these hills, where the sea in times past made innovation upon the rocky shore, and, breaking through, created a superb harbor. GAR.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL TOPICS.

The Wall street markets were quiet yesterday, with a general upward tendency. Gold opened at 109¼, and closed at 110¼. Government paper was firm in consequence. The Sub-Treasury paid out $227,000 gold on account of interest, and $58,000 in redemption of called bonds. The main subject of interest on the street was the resumption of Fisk & Hatch. Soon after the opening the following letter was sent to the Stock Exchange:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

Mr. A. Wheelock, New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: Please announce the resumption of business by our firm on Wednesday, 24th inst.

The announcement was not officially made to the Stock Exchange on that day, as our resumption took place after the adjournment at 1 o'clock.

We take this occasion to express our thanks to the members of the board for the uniform kindness and consideration which they have extended to us during our suspension, and remain very truly yours,

FISK & HATCH.

A similar letter was sent to the Gold Board, and in both instances was received with enthusiasm. A letter was also sent to the Stock Exchange by the firm asking for readmission to that body. This communication will be acted upon at the regular meeting of the Committee on Admissions, to be held next week. On and after the 2d of January, the half-yearly coupons on the $34,620,000 of the Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and California and Oregon Railroads will be paid by Fisk & Hatch as usual.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At the Produce Exchange, yesterday, a three-quarters length portrait of Abram S. Jewell, late President of the Exchange, was formally presented to the managers by Mr. M. Megrath, Chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose.

The appended letters were read at the time of the presentation:

To the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a committee appointed in behalf of the several members whose names are herewith given, would respectfully tender to your honorable body the accompanying oil-portrait of our esteemed Ex-President, Abram S. Jewell, whose administration marked a new and memorable era in the history of this institution—wherein we first attained the full enjoyment of self-government through the possession of our own building, with an adequate endowment.

GEORGE MEGRATH,
FANNING P. ALBERT,
CHARLES WM. STRACHAN,
J. HOBART HERRICK,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1873.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

Messrs. George Megrath, F. P. Albert, Charles W. Strachan, and J. H. Herrick, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange receive with much gratification this Christmas gift of a portrait of Mr. Jewell, who so faithfully and acceptably discharged the duties of President of this Institution during the past year, and, on behalf of the board, I return my thanks to the committee for the happy manner in which they have performed their duty.

FRANKLIN EDSON, President.

The portrait now hangs in the lower hall of the Exchange.

At the meeting held yesterday eighteen gentlemen were elected members of the Exchange, and Messrs. Philips, Coleman, and Missner appointed the Complaint Committee for January.

SMALL FAILURES.

The dread of the usual shower of New-Year's failures still continues to excite apprehension in commercial circles. Last night the failure of the firm of Bancroft & Kreuth, of No. 91 Prince street, was announced. The business of the firm—hats and caps—was of no importance, its capital being small, and creditors probably correspondingly few.

The suspension of Mitchell, Leet & Catlin, dealers in fancy goods, No. 332 Broadway, was also announced in liquidation. The firm proposes to settle its debt, paying 100 cents on the dollar, in three, six, and nine months. The business of the firm was a fair one, and unfortunate combinations of circumstances the cause of the suspension.

THE BROOKLYN GAS COMPANIES.

The committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to confer with the different gas companies of the city met last evening in the Common Council chamber. The six Brooklyn gas companies were represented. The object of the conference was to ascertain whether the city could be furnished with gas at less than $2 50 per 1,000 feet. Mr. Libby, of the Citizens' Company, read a statement which, he contended, made clear the fact that no reduction from the present prices could be made. He went into the question of gas manufacture extensively, and showed by figures which he claims are correct, that the city could not manufacture its own gas as cheaply as it is now being furnished by the companies. He alleged that it would, to commence, cost $10,000,000 to erect the necessary works, and contended that when the interest on that amount, at 7 per cent.—the amount the city would have to pay for it—and the loss of the taxes at present imposed on the gas companies, were taken into consideration, it would be seen that the city could save nothing, but would sustain considerable loss by taking the manufacture of gas into its own hands. Mr. Benson, of the Brooklyn Company, wished to correct what he thought was a very general misapprehension. He said that although some of the companies paid sixty and seventy per cent. that that profit was not made out of the manufacture, but arose from the increase in the real estate and other property owned by the companies, which had years before been purchased at very low rates. Out of the manufacture of gas the companies did not declare any year a dividend of fifteen per cent. This year the dividend would be smaller than usual. Mr. Libby said that the Common Council could only make a contract for one year, but if they by legislative enactment obtained the power to make contracts for five years, the companies might consider the propriety of reducing the price of gas. It was finally determined that each of the companies should prepare an official statement, setting forth the reasons why they could not, under existing circumstances, reduce the price of gas. These statements will be presented to the committee at its next meeting. The committee then adjourned.

PRESENTATION TO COL. EMMONS CLARK.

The members of the Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., in recognition of the services and as a tribute of esteem and respect, as a gentleman and a soldier, presented to their Colonel, Emmons Clark, a magnificent silver set, consisting of a centre piece and three side pieces. The committee appointed to select the design of the testimonial invited competition from the leading silversmiths of the country, and after a careful examination of the various designs submitted, selected that of Tiffany & Co., of this City, as being the most chaste and refined in its conception and details. The centre piece is bold in design and of exquisite finish. It is of oval form, having at each end a figure of Fame, leaning forward in the attitude of presenting the wreaths she holds in each hand. The figures are semi-classical, bold, yet graceful and wondrously finished. On each side between the figures are groups of shields of the arms of the State, City, regiment, &c., surmounted by flags and military ornaments. The shields are encircled by laurel wreaths, and contain the cipher and number of the regiment in high relief. The base is rich in ornaments in the Renaissance style, and of elaborate design and workmanship. The side pieces are smaller and of less elaborate design, lacking much of the decoration lavished on the centre piece. This, however, was intended to offer a contrast to the high finish of the principal piece. The pieces are carved with a chaste and unique border; at each end is the figure of an eagle, conceived with spirit, and delicately executed, the whole being finished with the "satin finish"—the invention of Tiffany & Co.—gilding and oxidizing. There is none of the conventional military trophies of cannons, drums, swords, muskets, &c., observable on this conception of Tiffany. It is a new idea in military testimonials, and does credit alike to the judgment and taste of the committee who selected it, and to the house which conceived and executed this splendid specimen of the silversmith's art. Tiffany & Co. should be justly proud of having produced this work. It is the best in design and execution of any of a similar class of testimonials heretofore produced from that house, and will bear favorable comparison with any of the numerous pieces which that house has turned out for the last quarter of a century for yacht clubs or racing prizes, not excepting the notional testimonal to the Geneva Arbitrators.

ACTION AGAINST IMPORTERS.

Suit has been commenced by the Government against John Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, and Alexander Lindsay, importers, to recover the sum of $6,000, for alleged undervaluation of goods imported by the firm. The action is brought under section 66 of the laws of March 2, 1799.

THE RING FUGITIVES.

Genet's flight to Brazil on the steamer Ontario was uncontradicted yesterday, and the statement was generally believed. The story of his having taken passage on the three-masted schooner Wm. H. Keeney, chartered by Ex-Senator Noah Taylor, of Jersey City, had also its believers, and there were those who refused to accept any theory other than that he was still hiding in the City, or near by, and was waiting for the hue and cry over his escape to subside, when he would slip away quietly and unnoticed. Sheriff Brennan professes to be sanguine of the eventual arrest of the fugitive, and is apparently loath to believe that Genet is safely out of his reach. The Sheriff says that a gentleman from the West visited him yesterday, and expressed himself surprised at the stories published about Genet. He asked what it all meant, and the Sheriff explained. The visitor then avowed that he had talked with the fugitive at Hornellsville, 330 miles from this City, on the line of the Erie Railway, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Genet appeared to be cheerful and was eating his supper. The Sheriff's visitor had not been informed of the circumstances of Genet's conviction and escape, and did not think it strange to meet him. This was all the information he had to communicate, the Sheriff said, but on the supposed clue a search had been instituted in Hornellsville and on the route of the Erie Railway. The general public seemed inclined to give but little credence to this story, and many people were of the opinion that the majority of the reports current were circulated in the interest of Genet to lead his pursuers on a will-o'-the-wisp chase in a wrong direction. THE TIMES' statement, that he was en route for Brazil, was regarded as the most credible. Coman's whereabouts, it is alleged, is well known to his old friends—Jones, Dowling, and Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct—and it was reported that he spent a portion of his Christmas in the company of Mr. Jones. Norton, Geo. S. Miller, Walsh, and John D. Welch kept safely out of the way, and nobody could be found willing to tell anything about them.

GENET REPORTED TO BE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—It is rumored that Henry W. Genet, who escaped from custody in New-York, lately, is at present in Montreal.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Coroner Jacob Reinhard, of Jersey City, was yesterday notified that an old man seventy-five years of age, named Flannery, lay at the point of death at his home in Jersey City, in consequence of injuries inflicted upon him by a Jersey City Police officer. According to one story, Officer Connolly, at an early hour on Christmas morning, observed a gang of Second Ward roughs acting suspiciously upon his beat. He ordered them away, and they turned upon him and beat him severely. He called in assistance, and a desperate fight ensued. The officers finally succeeded in capturing four of the party, who gave their names as Edward, William, and Patrick Flannery, brothers, and James Coughlin. During the mêlée the father of the three Flannery brothers interfered to defend his sons. He received a blow upon the temple which fractured his skull and otherwise injured him severely. He was removed to his home in an unconscious condition, and medical attendance was summoned. The physicians who had his case in charge have given it as their opinion that he cannot survive his injuries, and the Coroner was consequently notified. The unfortunate old man had not died at 5 o'clock last evening, but was very low. Edward Flannery, one of the parties arrested, was some time ago engaged by the Police of Jersey City to assist them in effecting the arrest of a gang of thieves who have been operating of late between Newark and Jersey City. He says that Officer Connolly challenged himself and friends to fight him, and when they refused assaulted them. He claims to have acted entirely in self-defense.

ANOTHER CASE OF ARSON.

Palmer Loper, a stone contractor, residing at No. 797 Eighth avenue, was arrested by Officer Miller, of the Fire Marshal's office, last night, on a charge of arson in the first degree. Loper is a man of good education and means, and his arrest has caused a great deal of excitement in the locality where he resides. The facts in the case are simply as follows: The frame stable corner of Seventy-eighth street and Madison avenue, occupied by Hubert Muxlow, was found to be on fire at 12:15 o'clock yesterday morning. The stable was totally destroyed, with nine horses, one coach-wagon, and fourteen sets of harness. The loss on building was $1,000; on horses and carriages, $6,000. The fire burned very fiercely, and a dwelling-house next door caught fire, and the efforts of the firemen were chiefly directed toward saving it from destruction. After the fire was extinguished, Fire Marshal George Sheldon and Officer Miller proceeded to make an investigation. The Fire Marshal soon became convinced that the fire was an incendiary one, and by diligent and delicate work they succeeded in arresting Joseph Grimes, of No. 341 East Eighty-fifth street, and James Kelly, of No. 1,384 Third avenue, two young men who were actually engaged in the arson, and who made affidavits to the effect that Loper was the principal actor in the crime. It would seem that Loper had a business dispute with Muxlow some time ago, and threatened to burn his stable. On Thursday night he asked two young men to accompany him to Muxlow's stable, but they refused. He then borrowed matches from a bar-tender, and persuaded Grimes and Kelly to go with him. They made three distinct attempts to fire the stables, which failed. Loper then put Grimes through a side window into the stable, and lighting his handkerchief gave it to Grimes, who then set fire to the stable. Loper will be arraigned at Yorkville Police Court to-day. He is married, and has a family.

FIRE AT TURNER'S STATION.

The Orange Hotel, at Turner's Station, N. Y., on the Erie Railway, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. About 6:30 in the evening some Erie employes made an examination, and on opening a door in the topmost story found the room full of smoke, which soon filled the whole story. In a few minutes fire appeared in the cupola, where it lingered for some time before spreading. The fire then gradually ran along the cornice, and soon the whole French roof was ablaze. There was no fire apparatus available, and it was impossible to check the progress of the flames, which speedily enveloped the entire building, though not before a large portion of the movable property therein had been removed. By 8:30 the walls had begun to topple, and by 9 o'clock the entire structure was a mass of ruins. The hotel was an immense structure, 400 feet long, three stories high, with a French roof, built of brick, and situated between the Erie tracks. It belonged to the Erie Railway Company. Travel on the main line of the road at Turner's will be interrupted for many hours by this fire, as trains cannot pass. The losses and insurances are not given.

THE TRUNK ROBBERIES.

Clarence Brown, the Baltimore thief arrested by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg for stealing a number of trunks from various hotels through the City, was arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The *modus operandi* of Brown was to steal the baggage-checks and have them presented at the hotels by a coachman. The first complaint was made by Gen. Jas. A. Casey, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, one of whose trunks, valued at $700, was stolen by Brown. The second complaint was made by Mr. Columbus Seguin, whose trunk and contents, valued at $1,200, were stolen from the Grand Union Hotel, and were found by the detectives yesterday morning in the possession of Henry Pike, pawnbroker, of No. 115 Division street, who had advanced Brown $32 on them. Pike, who is an offender of old standing, was arrested for receiving stolen goods. The detectives also recovered two trunks, one stolen from Major McGrew, of the United States Army, at the Grand Union Hotel, valued at $450, and one stolen from Edward Pugh, Esq., of Augusta, Ga., at the Grand Central Hotel, valued at $1,200. These trunks were found at the Erie Hotel, where Brown had stored them, ready for removal. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

A SNEAK-THIEF CAPTURED.

A sneak-thief, giving the name of John Thompson, has, within a short time past, plied his vocation with considerable success among the physicians of Harlem. After selecting his victim, Thompson would ring the bell, and ask if the doctor was in. It the medical gentlemen happened to be at home, the thief would direct him to call at some house, and then depart. If the doctor was out, he would wait, and when left alone in the office, steal everything he could lay his hands upon. Thompson made an attempt of this description upon Dr. John H. Denmark, of No. 330 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street. The doctor being at home, Thompson asked him to call upon Mrs. Quinn at No. 118 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street. Suspecting something wrong, Dr. Denmark followed Thompson, and saw him ring the bell of another physician, and caused his arrest. On his person were found several pawn tickets, and he was recognized by the Police. Judge Kasmire committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The National Woman Suffrage Association will hold its semi-annual convention in Lincoln Hall, Washington, D. C., Jan. 15 and 16, 1874. Among the gentlemen invited to address the convention are: Hon. Henry R. Selden, Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, Francis Miller, Hon. Charles Sumner, Robert Purvis, Robert Ingersoll, Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Hon. Elbridge G. Lapham, John Van Voorhis, Hon. Henry Wilson, Edward M. Davis, Parker Pillsbury, Hon. A. A. Sargent, Hon. A. G. Riddle, Hon. J. Hooker, Wendell Phillips, Fred. Douglass, and Hon. Gerrit Smith. Among the women expected to take part in the discussions are: Ernestine L. Rose, Susan B. Anthony, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Belva A. Lockwood, Madam Anneke, Lucretia Mott, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Phoebe Cousens, Sara J. Spencer, Mary F. Davis, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Olympia Brown, Virginia L. Miner, Lillie Devereux Blake, and Charlotte B. Wilbour. The friends of woman's enfranchisement throughout our country and the Old World are earnestly urged to forward all facts of progress made in the movement, and all woman suffrage societies, State and local, are invited to send delegates, or reports, stating the legislative steps taken toward securing equal rights to women.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY ON THE FISK-STOKES CASE.

A stated monthly meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. Mr. Clark Bell presided. The subject for discussion was a paper to be submitted by Dr. Eugene Peugnet, on the medical jurisprudence of the Stokes case. The attendance was very limited, either owing to the inclemency of the weather, or by reason of the fact that the theme to be discussed is a little stale by this time. The paper of Dr. Peugnet was very elaborate, but in its earlier portions was rather general than particular. The latter section of the paper, however, was devoted to a review of the Stokes case, to a consideration of the causes, viewed from a medico-legal point of view, which led to the death of Fisk, and to an accurate résumé of the medical testimony. The conclusion arrived at by Dr. Peugnet were that the shooting of Fisk by Stokes was not done in self-defense, but was premeditated, and that the wound inflicted was not necessarily fatal, but that morphine was the immediate cause of death. He asserted that the evidence clearly proved an attempt at murder in the first degree. A discussion followed on the reading of the paper, in which Dr. McCready, who was examined as an expert for the defense, favored the theory of death by reason of the cumulative effects of morphine, and in which Dr. Sayre, one of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, could not see the matter in the same light at all, but took quite an opposite view. The subject has been adjourned for further discussion, inasmuch as it is held by the Medico-Legal Society to be extremely interesting. The President stated that several statements on the subject had been submitted in manuscript form, and requested that any gentleman wishing to present his views, might put them into similar shape before submitting them to the next meeting. Before the meeting adjourned, Dr. Peters referred to the status of the army surgeons, but five of whom, he said, held a rank beyond that of major This matter was referred to a committee and the meeting adjourned.

PROJECTS OF LABOR AGITATORS.

A meeting of the German Working Men's Association for the Tenth Ward was held at the Tenth Ward Hotel, in Broome street, last night, when the plan of applying to the next Legislature for the passage of a "Rent act," providing for a suspension of rent until the 1st of May, was discussed. Similar organizations, under the auspices of Internationalist agitators, have been formed in the Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards, which propose to move for such an enactment as a means for the relief for the unemployed working classes. The question has also been raised to effect a reduction of house rents by twenty-five per cent. by legislative enactment, and a bill is also to be proposed providing for the ultimate enforcement of the eight-hour system. A project has also been started to re-establish a German Working Men's Union or Central Organization, composed of the representatives of the different German trades-unions, and a committee formed for that purpose has already prepared a constitution, which will be submitted at a convention to be held in the course of a few weeks. The organization will be composed of the representatives of the German Cabinet-makers' Union, of the fresco painters the wood sculptors, the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union No. 20, Typographical Union No. 7, Bricklayers' Union No. 3, the custom tailors, Crispin Lodge No. 166, the Painters' Union, and the United Cigar-makers.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Fourteenth Ward School, situated at No. 35 Crosby street, has long been the centre of much benevolent effort, the Principal of the school, Miss H. Stevens, being known throughout the ward as an indefatigable laborer among the poor. The chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth street, was kindly granted to the managers for the use of the school festival, and yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the large hall was completely filled by the poor children belonging to the school. The entertainment was in all respects a very interesting one; there was a freshness about the recitations, dialogues, and music quite uncommon to such occasions. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were seated near the platform. Addresses were delivered by Mr C. L. Brace, Rev. Mr. Stockwell, and others. After the exercises had been concluded, gifts of clothing, shoes, and a variety of useful articles were distributed to each of the scholars. Refreshments were also handed to them as they left the room. It is seldom that a work so quietly performed has such extended results as have attended the labors of those connected with the Fourteenth Ward Industrial School. During the many years since this school was organized, hundreds of poor families have been relieved, thousands of homes have been visited, and careful, discriminating aid granted to such as required temporary relief.

The festivals of the Children's Aid Society Schools are still in progress, and if their means admit of the outlay, some hundreds of poor children are yet to be made happy by gifts of warm clothing, shoes, and other necessary articles.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Three men, belonging to Life-saving Station No. 5, at Montauk, named Albert B. Edwards, Alexander Osborn, and Albert Halsey, went on a cod-fishing excursion on Wednesday, and never returned. There was a fog during the early part of the day, which lifted shortly after noon, and they were discovered lying at anchor in their boat, about a mile and a half from the shore. Not returning in the evening, at the time expected, a party went down to the beach to look for them, when the boat was discovered ashore in the surf, right side up, with the mast, sail, and one oar gone, and the thwart split where the mast had been torn out. Subsequently, the mast, sail, and a cap belonging to one of the party, floated ashore near by. The fate of the men is not yet known, but it is conjectured that the boat must have been struck by a whale, and that they were knocked overboard and drowned.

A DARING ROBBERY.

A daring robbery was reported to the Police of the Seventeenth Precinct, yesterday afternoon, by William Schoenfeldt, residing in the tenement-house, No. 29 Second avenue. The story, as related by Mr. Schoenfeldt, and which, to a great extent, is doubted by the detectives, is as follows. He states that about 9 o'clock A. M., his wife, Louisa Schoenfeldt, was sitting in the dining-room, with her back toward the door, when an unknown man entered the room, caught her by the throat, choked her, thrust a wooden gag into her mouth, and throwing her on the floor, tied her hands behind her back with his neck-tie. The thief then ransacked the bureau in the room, taking a gold watch and chain, value $180, a set of silver spoons and forks, and $65. Mrs. Schoenfeldt is unable to give any description of the thief.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The Committee of Nine on the management of the Bureau of Charities and Correction met yesterday. Progress on the part of the Committee of Organization was reported, and Mr. Henry E. Bellew elected a member of the committee to fill a vacancy. A communication was submitted by Commissioner Stern, showing that steps had been taken to ascertain, with the aid of the Police, the exact location, regulations, place where applications may be made, and officer in charge of every charitable institution or organization in the City. This information, when received by the Bureau of Charities and Correction, should be printed, and the work of the Commissioners thus greatly facilitated. The committee adjourned after transacting some additional routine business.

ANOTHER EXAMINATION OF THE TOMBS.

The commission appointed to superintend the building of a new City prison met yesterday in the Mayor's office. All the members, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, were present. After a brief session, Mr. Calvert Vaux and Mr. R. G. Hatfield were appointed to examine the Tombs for the purpose of ascertaining if it can be so repaired and altered as to obviate the necessity of erecting a new prison. The law, however, authorizing the commission provides for the selection of a site elsewhere. Messrs. Vaux and Hatfield were also directed to report upon the sanitary condition of the Tombs.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

At a meeting of down-town Pastors, held in the study of Dr. Deems, (Church of the Strangers,) it was agreed to hold meetings on the five evenings of the Week of Prayer, beginning with Monday, in the order of the following-named churches: Spring Street, (Presbyterian,) Church of the Strangers, Macdougall Street, (Baptist,) Greene Street M. E., and Canal Street, (Presbyterian.) The Pastors of these churches will lead in turn, and take part in these meetings. There will also be a daily noon prayer-meeting from Monday, Jan. 4, to Saturday, Jan. 9, in the Canal Street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene street, at which the Pastors of the above churches will preside.

ITALIAN CHILDREN RESCUED FROM THE STORM.

Two little Italian children were found nearly frozen, begging in Broadway yesterday afternoon. They were taken in charge by Officer Smith, of the Broadway Squad, who took them to the Third Precinct Station, where they gave their names as Joseph, aged seven, and Angeline, aged nine years, but either could not or would not give their last names. They said that their parents had sent them out to beg. Two persons, representing themselves to be the parents of the children, called and requested possession of them during the evening, but the Sergeant, doubting the truth of their story, refused to give them up.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Moodie, of the steam-ship Cuba, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Congressman B. T. Biggs, of Delaware, is at the Sturtevant House.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is at the Hoffman House.

William Lane Booker, British Consul at San Francisco, and L. G. Watson, of London, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Theodore D. Woolsey, Ex-President of Yale College; Prof. C. M. Mead, of Andover Seminary, and Archdeacon Balch, of London, Ontario, are at the Everett House.

Viscount Milton and family, of England; Ex-Gov. T. F. Randolph, and Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn, N. Y., and J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Collector James F. Casey, of New-Orleans; Col. Joseph C. Audenried, of Gen. Sherman's staff; Capt. James Forney, of the United States Marines; Robert H. Berdell, of Goshen, N. Y., and George H. Cramer, of Troy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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MARRIED.

BARNARD—MORGAN.—At the residence of Col. R. C. Morgan, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., by Rev. Dr. Banks, St. Paul's, assisted by Rev. Dr. Draper, St. Andrew's, CHARLES P. BARNARD, of New-York, to Mrs. HELEN R. MORGAN, of Washington, D. C.

DAY—PARKER.—In Meriden, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. G. H. Deshon, D. D., AUGUSTUS P. DAY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and GEORGIANA A. PARKER, daughter of the late Edmund Parker, of Meriden.

MANNERS—PEGAU.—On Friday, Dec. 26, 1873, by Rev. Dr Cameron, of Seventeenth Street Church, THOS. MANNERS, M. D., Surgeon, late of Her Majesty's service, to EMILIE C. PEGAU, of New-York City. No cards.

SMITH—BENDER.—On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. W. McKnight, Dr. A. A. SMITH, of New-York City, to Miss SUE L. BENDER, of Easton, Penn. No cards.

MOTT—OAKLEY.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 25, 1873, at the First Baptist Church, Hoboken, by Rev. W. R. Maul, CHAS. M. MOTT, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., to EMMA OAKLEY, daughter of S. N. Oakley, of Hoboken, N. J.

TAYLOR—McGOWN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Fairmount, Westchester Co., N. Y., by Rev. Dr. A. W. Osbon, RICHARD H. TAYLOR, of New-York, to KITTIE McGOWN.

TAIT—BORTOFT.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, by Rev. John Lundy, at Association Building, 23d st., A. P. TAIT to MARY JANE BORTOFT.

VAN COTT—McGOWAN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1873, by Rev. W. H. Boole, WILLIAM VAN COTT, Jr., to JANET, daughter of Charles McGowan, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

AUSER.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 26, ALBERT AUSER, only son of Samuel and Louisa Auser, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, on Croton av., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BLAIR.—On Friday morning, at the Clarendon Hotel, CARRIE F. BLAIR, daughter of Mary and Lyman Blair, aged 19 years.

The remains will be taken to Chicago on Saturday for interment.

BURKE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, Rev. JOHN BURKE, retired Chaplain of the United States Army.

Funeral service at Trinity Church at 1:30 o'clock on Saturday, the 27th. His friends of the clergy and army are invited to attend.

CONNOR.—On Christmas Day, ELIZABETH, first born of Hugh and Margaret Connor, aged 21 years, 3 months, 2 days.

Funeral services at 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday, Dec. 27, at her parents' residence, No. 11 Reade st.

COOK.—On Friday, 26th inst., THOMAS COOK.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 12 Warren place, (Charles street,) on Sunday, at 11 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

EDSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1873, POLLY FAIRCHILD, widow of the late Wm. J. Edson, in the 85th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church, corner Broadway and 10th st., at 10:45 A. M. on Saturday, the 27th inst. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Tracy R. and Marmont B. Edson, are respectfully invited to attend.

FOX.—On Thursday, Dec. 25, GEORGE FOX, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 115 Adelphia st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Brattleboro, Vt., papers please copy.

FARLESS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 25, MARY ELIZA, daughter of George E. and Francenia Farless, aged 4 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 244 East 40th st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FROST.—At Poughkeepsie, on Third day, 23d inst., AARON FROST, in the 80th year of his age.

Relations and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Lafayette place, Poughkeepsie, on Seventh day, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on the morning of Dec. 25, of asthma, CAROLINE A., beloved wife of Cornelius L. Johnson, aged 46 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 158 Bedford av., on Sunday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—At Somers, Thursday morning, Dec. 25, WILLIAM MARSHALL, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot for Somers Centre at 9:45 A. M., returning at 6 P. M.

SCOTT.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 19, HENRY SCOTT, in the 82d year of his age.

TELLER.—On the morning of Dec. 26, Col. DANIEL W. TELLER, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

Members of Holland Lodge, F. & A. M., and officers and members of the First Artillery, N. G. S. N. Y., of which he was Colonel, and all other friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the North Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Brouner, corner Christopher and Bedford sts.

VREELAND.—On Christmas morning, HARRY G., only child of Nicholas G. and Catharine N. Vreeland, aged 2 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, corner of Bergen and Orient avs., Jersey City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $5 25@$5 75. Wheat quiet, weak, and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 16; No. 2 do. at $1 13¾ spot; $1 14¼ January; $1 17¼@$1 17½ February; No. 3 Spring, $1 08@$1 10; Rejected, $1 04½. Corn dull and lower at 59¼c. for No. 2 Mixed cash; 53¼c. January; 54c. February; new No. 2 Mixed, 50c.; new Rejected, 46c.; old do., 51c. Oats dull and lower at 38c. for No. 2 cash; 38¼c. January; 39¼c. February. Rye steady at 77c.@78c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 39 for No. 2 Fall; $1 06½@$1 08 for No. 3 Spring. Dressed Hogs steady at $5 90. Pork opened firm, but closed dull and easier at $13 75, spot; $14 40@$14 45 February. Bulk Meats in good demand; nothing done. Green Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at $4 95; Hams, 8¼c. for 16 lbs. average; Short Rib Middles, 6½c. Whisky quiet, weak, and lower at 94c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 197,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, and 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—20,000 bbls. Flour, 183,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, and 26,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and scarce at $1 46@$1 48. Corn firm; in the ear, 54c.@57c.; shelled, 58c.@60c. Rye quiet, but firm. Oats quiet, but firm, at 43c.@52c. Barley unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Provisions dull; business small. Pork quiet at $15. Lard quiet; sale of Steam at 8c.; Kettle held at 8½c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders held at 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 7c.; Clear Sides held at 7¼c. Bacon very scarce; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 8¼c., to come out next week; Shoulders, nominally 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Green Meats nominally 5¼c. for Shoulders; 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 8c.@8c. Hogs slow, ranging from $4 70@$5 25; receipts, 7,500; shipments, 4,500. Whisky firm at 93c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and generally lower; choice White, $1 85; fair to prime do., $1 70@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 85; good to prime Red, $1 75@$1 80; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 70; Pennsylvania do., $1 66@$1 70; Ohio and Indiana, $1 66@$1 90; Western Amber, $1 65@$1 70. Corn—Southern White closed dull at 70c.@76c.; do. Yellow active and stronger at 72c.@77c.; Mixed Western scarce and wanted, 78c. bid. Oats quiet; Southern, 51c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 50c.@52c.; do. White, 55c. Rye firm at 88c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions weaker. Mess Pork, $15 50. Bulk Meats, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c. Bacon very dull; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c. Lard dull and nominal at 8½c.@8¾c. Western Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky—Small sales at $1.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 16½ for No. 1; $1 14 for No. 2; January, $1 14¼; February, $1 17½. Oats steady at 37c. for No. 2. Corn quiet and weak at 50c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 75c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 40 for No. 2 Spring. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork sold at $14 50. Hams, in pickle, sold at 9c.@9½c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5c. for Shoulders, loose; 6¾c.@7c. for Boxed Middles. Lard—Sales of Steam Rendered at 8¼c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Green Hams sold at 8½c., for 15 lbs. average. Hogs sold at $5 25@$5 90. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 180,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 Hogs. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, and 81,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Imports for the last forty-eight hours—10,400 bbls. Flour, 65,760 bushels Wheat, 39,716 bushels Corn, 40,817 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley. Exports—68,428 bushels Wheat, 41,980 bushels Corn, 39,200 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; no sales reported; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 45; do. No. 2 do., $1 39; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 35; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn slow; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 70c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 48c. Barley firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 65; Western, $1 60. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Rye nominally held at $1. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Flour steady; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 bushels prime White Canada at $1 [illegible], and two cars of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58. Corn quiet at 75c. Barley quiet; Up-lake Canada held at $1 62; Bay Quinte at $1 65. Corn-meal $1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23@$24, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—Flour in good demand; lower grades advanced; Extra Family, $6 75@$7. Wheat firm, at $1 45@$1 55. Corn in good demand and firm; New Shelled, in bulk, 52c.@55c. Oats firm and unchanged. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Hams 10c. Green Meats nominal. Bacon steady; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8½c. Hams, in pickle, 11c.@11½c. Pork dull at $15@$15 50 for prime Mess; Bump, 12c. Lard steady for Leaf; Tierce, 9c.@9¼c.; Keg, 10c.@10½c.; Steam, 8½c. Whisky, 92½c.@93c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Petroleum—Crude, 9¾c.@10c.; Refined, 13¼c.@13⅝c., December or January. Flour quiet, but firm; Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 65@$1 68; White, $1 70@$1 85. Rye, 93c.@94c. Corn firm; Old Yellow, 78c.@80c.; New do., 72c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 56c.@58c. Whisky, $1 02.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 39c. Rosin dull at $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $2 95 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 26—4:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 45c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Friday, Dec. 26, B. P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of William C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick stable, 50 by 95, and plot of land 50 by 100.5, situate on the south side of Fifty-third street, 445 feet west of Third avenue, for $7,150 over and above two mortgages, together amounting to $23,500, making the total sum realized $30,650. The purchaser was Edwin Toomey, the third mortgagee.

The other proposed foreclosure sales noted to be held were adjourned as follows:

James M. Miller adjourned the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the four-story and Mansard roof iron bank building and lot, situate on the south-east corner of South Fifth Avenue and Bleecker street, to Jan. 2.

William Kennelly adjourned the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the plot of land 70.6 by 98.9 on the north side of East Twenty-second street, 354.6 feet east of First avenue, to an indefinite period.

Hugh N. Camp withdrew from sale the house and lot known as No. 241 West Fifty-third street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue, by order of the Supreme Court.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 61 Irving place, west side, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, lot 25.6 by 100.

By N. R. Conner, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a house and lot on Thompson street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring street, lot 25 by 100.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on the south side of Delancey street.

The above are all the sales noticed for the week, as far as the same have been brought to our attention.

EXCHANGE SALE, FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

1 4-story brick stable and lot, 50x100.5, 50x95, s. s. of 53d st., 445 ft. w. of 3d av.	$30,650

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

23d st., n. s. 95 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x110, except strip off n. e. corner, rear 98.9 ft. n. of 23d st., 5x11.3	$25,000
Same property	25,000
23d st., n. s., 122 ft. e. of 7th av., 28x113.8x28	75,000
40th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th av., 100x98.9, Kent av., n. e. cor. Taylor st., Brooklyn, 75x88.11; Taylor st., n. s., 88.11 ft. e. of Kent av., 25x100; one-half part	23,500
Same property, one-eighth part	6,000
51st st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., thence w. 19.6 ft., thence s. 179.10 ft., thence e. 52.11 ft., thence n. again 25 ft., thence n. to centre line block 98 ft., thence w. 75 ft., thence n. 100.5 ft.; one-half part	8,500
50th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x100.5	9,400
61st st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5	15,000
61st st., s. s., 254.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18x100.5	21,750
72d st., n. s., 71.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.2x76.8	16,800
73d st., n. s., 198 ft. e. of Av. A, thence s. 102.2 ft., thence e. 200 ft., thence n. 102.2 ft., thence w. to place of beginning	25,000
Av. A, s. w. cor. 75th st., 26.7x113	40,000
Lexington av., n. w. cor. 53d st., 21x68	30,000
2d av., s. e. cor. 30th st., 20x75	22,000
2d av., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 41st st., 24.8x100	25,000
Same property	25,000
6th av. widened, w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 132d st., 25x75	5,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 446, 25x120, ten years, per year	$11,000
Varick st., No. 128, or Dominick st., No. 21, five years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1874, the extra-wide and first-class banking building, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Bank, corner of Pine st.; the lot is about 27x100 feet, covered by a marble-front six-story building, with large and complete vaults on the first and second stories, built up on solid foundations from sub-cellar; has steam engine under front sidewalk giving steam heat throughout the building; the first floor, about level with the sidewalk, and the second floor, are especially adapted for banking or insurance business. This property can be delivered on the 1st of May next, if sold before Feb. 1, ensuing. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR FOUNDRIES, Manufactories, Chemical Works, &c.—Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front suitable for large foundries or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings. Prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

WM. S. GAVEY, REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE Agent, No. 94 Bleecker st.—City or country property rented or sold; rents collected; tenement property a specialty.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, STORAGE STORES—[illegible] stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to JOHN BERRY, No. 72 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The buildings, &c., on the line of 110th st., to be removed in consequence of the widening of the same, between 8th and [illegible] avs., will be sold at public auction on the ground, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars apply to

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 55 CHAMBERS ST., ONE DOOR from BROADWAY, and running through to READE ST. Possession Feb. 1, 1874. Also, STORES Nos. 588 and 592 BROADWAY, in METROPOLITAN HOTEL building. Apply to ALEX. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, in the splendid new iron-front building, Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114 Wooster st., between Prince and Spring sts., the stores, second floor, and basements, 100 by 100 feet, well lighted front and rear, and finely finished throughout, suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels. Steam-engine, eighty-horse power, Otis' patent; elevators, water, gas, and steam heater throughout. Can be divided into two stores, 50 by 100 feet, or into four stores, 25 by 100 feet. Immediate possession. Will be rented low for a term of years. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE wanted immediately by a private family for one year, or perhaps longer; one three rooms deep preferred; must be first class in every respect, and rent not excessive; would, if any object, pay year's rent in advance. Address, giving full particulars, "Z," Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY A LADY AND gentleman with one child; must be very complete and in desirable location. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 2,986 Post Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-morrow, in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

P. S.—Morning subject; "THE BURNING OF THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE." Anniversary sermon.

GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE; 23D ST., EAST of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. In the Evening, lecture in the course on "Soldiers and Servants of Christ unto Life's End." Subject: "The Holy Innocents who Live and Die in our Day."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Services Sunday, Dec. 28.
Bible Class, conducted
By Dr. Thomson, 5 o'clock P. M.
Services, of song, 7:30 o'clock P. M.
Address at 8 o'clock, evening,
By Rev. Dr. A. S. Patton.
Prayer-meetings for young men
are on Thursday and Saturday evenings,
8 o'clock and 8:30 o'clock.
Daily Union Prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST., Sunday, scientific sermon—subject, "Classification of the Sciences," by Stephen Pearl Andrews. 2:30, "Humanity and its Relations;" several speakers, men and women; 7:30, "The Dignity and Truth of Spiritualism," Dr. Fred. A. Palmer. The public are cordially invited to all of these meetings.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., between 5th av. and Union square, Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum annual entertainment in the same hall, Monday evening, 29th inst. Exhibition commences at 8 o'clock. Soiree at 10 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Services Sunday, Dec. 28, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; Prof. Wm. Everett, of Cambridge, Mass., will preach. Seats all free in the evening; the public cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Choral service and next in course of sermons on "Moses." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach.

A SPECIAL INVITATION GIVEN TO HEAR Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing st., who will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. There will be baptism after the service.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion Church, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Rainbow Angel Presents the Little Book."—Revelations, x., 8, 9.

AT BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock, by Rev. N. G. Cheney; evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. Steele. Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH st., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42D st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Brother Wm. Kolb will preach at 10:30 A. M. Baptism will be administered at the close of the sermon. The missionary anniversary of the Sabbath-school will be held at 7:30 P. M. Addresses will be made by Hon. George H. Andrews, Stephen Merritt, Jr., Esq., John H. Deen, Esq., and others. The school will sing the anniversary songs.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject: "Preparation of the World and the Heart for the Advent of Christ." Baptism after evening service. Strangers cordially invited. Galleries free.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 17 Greene st., near Canal, Rev. David Mitchell Pastor.—Sunday services 10:30 and 3:30. Sunday-school Christmas festival Tuesday, 30th December, 7:30 P. M. A daily noon meeting, during week, of prayer will be held in above church.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are invited to come.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45, special lecture to young men. Subject—"The Relishes of Life."

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 48TH st.—Third sermon in special course on Sabbath evening, 7:30 o'clock, by Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D. Subject—"The Unity of the Race."

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

ELDER H. K. FLAGG, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will preach at Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, Sunday, 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M.; No. 138 West 24th st., 7:30 P. M.; also, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, concluding with a watch meeting.

EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE, CALVARY Chapel, 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts.—Sunday morning at 10:45, divine service with communion, by Rev. E. Borel. All welcome.

FULTON.—REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in morning—"Fidelity to Christ the Surety of Success;" in evening—"The Wasted Substance." Baptism at close of morning service. A cordial invitation and welcome to all.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Regular Sabbath services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Morning sermon, appropriate to the closing year, by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Moss. Bible lesson review and Christmas service in the evening.

FREE REFORMED CHURCH, HARVARD Rooms, south-west corner 42d st and 6th av.—Rev. J. A. Lansing will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children.

H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE FIRST Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., corner Varick st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service. Seats free; all are welcome.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Why Celebrate the Birth of Jesus?"

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st., Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M. Subject: "Forgetting and Expecting." A sermon for the closing year. Children's monthly meeting at 3:30 P. M.; Pastor's address on "Bethlehem, and Some Events that Happened There." Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Strangers welcomed.

NEW-YORK UNION TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING in the Chapel of the Church of the Strangers, No. 4 Winthrop place, Greene st., between Waverley and Clinton place, every Sabbath afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Brief addresses; Good singing; Earnest prayer. All are welcome. A. T. McMullen, Chairman. Come.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M., at No. 185 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. N. G. Cheney will preach at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. J. B. Merwin at 7 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited. Watch Night New Year's Eve.

PHILIP PHILLIPS WILL GIVE AN EVENING of song at Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs., Tuesday evening, Dec. 30. Admission, 25 cents.

REV. J. B. WAKELEY, D. D., PASTOR LEXington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 52d st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 and 2, and prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning discourse on "The Communion Question;" in the evening, sixth discourse on "The Prophet of Horeb."

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST Methodist Church, Grand st., Williamsburg, Brooklyn, E. D., preaches Sunday morning, 10:30 o'clock, and evening 7:30. Topic—"American Homes for the U. A. M." Watch night services New-Year's Eve 8 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF WASHington Square M. E. Church, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers heartily welcomed.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH, morning and evening, in the Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Whosoever will are invited to come. Seats free.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH IN the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on Sunday morning and evening.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., (PASTOR,) preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock,
and in Steinway Hall at 7:45 in the EVENING.
A sermon for the last Sunday night of the year—"Lessons from the Life of Agassiz."

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st.—Rev. Dr. Morton, Rector.—Sunday after Christmas, (Holy Innocents' Day,) divine service will commence at 10:30 A. M., and the jubilee sermon be preached by Right Rev. William H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-Jersey. In the afternoon, the children's festival will take place at 3:30 o'clock. Former members of the parish, and all who have been connected with St. Thomas' in past years, by any sacred tie whatever, are affectionately invited to join in these anniversary services.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder F. H. Burbank, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—"The Near Coming of Christ," and "A Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead, and Not at Death."

ST. STEPHEN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, 46th st., (north side,) between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY STREET, near Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M.

SEVENTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby will preach Sunday morning at 10:30. Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, in the evening, at 7:30. All will be welcomed.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. Services Sunday at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M.; for Deaf Mutes at 2:45 P. M. Rev. C. Miel will preach in the evening.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON av. and 44th st.—Services on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Washburn.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath by the Pastor, Rev. S. J. Stewart, at 10:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Afternoon subject—"The Old Year and Its Lessons." Strangers made welcome.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st.—Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services Sunday, Dec. 28. Morning, 10:30; evening, 3:30.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

4 Reviews 4

4
REVIEWS
AND
BLACKWOOD'S
MAGAZINE.
PRICE:
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Subscribe or send for Circular.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUB. CO.,
NO. 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

THE MODEL LETTER, THE ART OF CORRESPONDENCE, as taught by a Professor of English literature, mailed on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address WILLIAM COX, No. 363 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE FIRM OF McGIBBON & EDGAR, No. 383 6th av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said EDGAR continuing the business, and is duly authorized to settle all liabilities of said firm.

GEORGE McGIBBON,
JAMES M. EDGAR, JR.

LOST AND FOUND.

DIAMONDS LOST.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, 26TH inst., below Canal st., a pair of well-matched brilliants of fine quality, weighing together ten karats; they were unset and folded in a white paper; a liberal reward will be paid upon their return to SMITH & HEDGES, corner of Broadway and Maiden lane.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, wasting and indigestion, are SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner; appetite, also strength and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price, from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE, (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.,) No. 143 New Bond st., London, and all chemists, druggists and storekeepers throughout the States and Canadas. Note.—Name and trade-mark on each bottle.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

500 NAMES SENT FREE FOR 50 CENTS. Address R. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

FINANCIAL.

THE STATE OF INDIANA.—TEMPORARY loan offered by our firm having been taken with a rapidity most complimentary to the credit of all Indiana securities, we have now the pleasure of offering, subject to sale, all or any part of a 7 3-10 Twenty-year Funding Loan of $300,000 OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS. The principal is payable in the City of New-York on July 1, 1893; the interest is payable half-yearly also in New-York. Denomination, $1,000.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Taxable valuation		$60,873,913
Property, chiefly real, owned by the city		1,002,426
Loan bonds	$700,000	
Purchase-money bonds	33,500	
Railroad aid bonds	155,000	—$888,500
Population, which is rapidly increasing		85,000

The entire debt of (Marion) the capital county is but $400,000. We furnish, on application, properly authenticated copies of all papers connected with every loan we offer; also, our pamphlet containing an abstract of the laws of Indiana relating to all bonds which her counties, cities and towns may issue, free of charge. We have on hand a few choice ten per cent. bonds of counties and towns of Indiana, which, under the present financial pressure, we could sell at a discount.

SMITH & HANNAMAN,
Brokers in all kinds of Indiana Securities.
Correspondents: New-York National Exchange Bank, New-York, and National Exchange Bank, Boston.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager,
Great Western Railway Company.
1st December, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.

O. T. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS H. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
GOLD 7 PER CENTS.
ALSO,
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis
CURRENCY 7 PER CENTS.,
GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL & INTEREST,
BY THE
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton
Railroad Company.
For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE ST.

INVESTMENT
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.
A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

FOR SALE,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497 55 CONSOLidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County, maturing Jan. 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, viz.:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 323, laws of 1871	$3,390,497 55
Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 323, laws of 1871	820,000
Total	$4,210,497 55

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of December, 1896.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record*. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller. CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Dec. 23, 1873.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK Dec. 22, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office till noon on SATURDAY, the 3d of January next, for THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in the First Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, or of REGISTERED BONDS of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The MORTGAGE by which they are secured is a FIRST LIEN upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the company. Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of the bid, which sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection. The bonds will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid, without interest. The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES,
PAYING TEN PER CENT.
Running from three to five years.
First lien on improved farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.
DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
No. 20 BROAD ST., New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
For sale under the terms of the circular of Nov. 14. Apply for statement and circular at No. 119 Liberty st. to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK
FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874, at noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1874. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst. preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE ELECtion of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Board of Trustees, will be held at No. 56 Lispenard st. on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE FINANCIER OF TO-DAY CONTAINS AN abstract of the report of the Kansas State Auditor, including A COMPLETE LIST OF MUNICIPAL BONDS REGISTERED, and an editorial thereon, also all the financial news of the week, and its usual careful articles. THE FINANCIER should be in the hands of all bankers, business men, and investors. Single copies 15 cents; subscription, $5 per year. Published Saturdays, at No. 16 Dey st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA.—PAST DUE coupons, payable at their respective Treasuries, collected or bought outright. Also, TENNESSEE past due bonds and coupons funded into new funding bonds by

JOHN B. MANNING,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
No. 5 New-st.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the company's office, No. 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED 1824.
OFFICES:
No. 32 Court st., corner Remsen, Brooklyn.
No. 191 Broadway, corner Dey st., New-York.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 27, 1873.

87TH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on Jan. 2, 1874, has been declared from the earnings of the last six months.

GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest on the public debt due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid at this office on and after MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1873, without rebate.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared payable 2d January prox.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874, WILL NOW be received for examination, for which receipts will be given and checks ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., for all coupons received up to, and including Tuesday, 30th inst.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 9th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH,
Assistant Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared from the earnings of the current six months a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO PER Cent., free of tax, was this day declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that day inclusive.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the 2d day of January next.

B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, will be paid by the National Park Bank, New-York. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d prox.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 63 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

The coupons due 1st of January, 1874, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (CONSOLIDATED,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

NOTICE.

The coupons due Nov. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, 1874.

The payment of coupons due Jan. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company will be postponed until the 1st day of March, 1874.

The payment of the coupons upon the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be postponed until the 1st day of April next.

The above payments will be made at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be allowed from maturity of coupons to said dates of payment. Coupons must be left three clear days, for examination and verification.

B. P. WINSLOW, President.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 15th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State.
F. B. POND, Attorney General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of The Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first Monday of January prox.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1874. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL, $300,000; SURPLUS, $314,000.
H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier. WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office, or for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and Country Bank, London, England.

S. S. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months has been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of said company has been declared, payable at this office on the 1st day of January next, to stockholders of record Dec. 20th inst.

JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 10, 1874.

Transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 Wall st.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1874, on first mortgage bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold at National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 3d prox.

THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 10. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 6th of January, 1874.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1874. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874.

On BONDS of the CAIRO AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid IN GOLD after that date, at the AGENCY of the COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable 2d January. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th instant, P. M., till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLINS, State Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, until which date the transfer-book will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on Jan. 2, 1874.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable to stockholders of record, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A FIVE PER CENT. CASH DIVIDEND on and after the 20th of January proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 to Jan. 21.

The following interest also is payable at this office on and after Jan. 1:

Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX STOCK.

Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX BONDS OF 1900.

Four per cent. on VALLEY RAILROAD STOCK.

Three and a half per cent. on LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG BONDS OF 1875.

By order of the Board.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Dec. 15, 1873.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON RAILWAY COMPANY OF 1871.

The coupons of the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall st., New-York. T. W. PIERCE, President.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage, [illegible] Coupons. Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons. South and North Alabama Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Coupons. All due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after 2d prox.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874, ON $3,000,000 of Missouri State Six per Cent. Bonds, known as "The Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," and $1,200,000 bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad (Cameron Branch) will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the Bank of North America.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON ROCHester Water Loan Bonds, Three and a half per Cent., due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. JNO. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, City of Rochester.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE
UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
R. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
S. R. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
☞ Send for circular. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. TUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Nos. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-sixth Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.
Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after Jan. 19, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3, AND MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 5 TO 7.
Assets Over Ten Millions Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
DESIROUS OF MAKING
PRESENTS TO THEIR CHILDREN
and wards, and at the same time of *encouraging habits of economy and prudence*, are advised to open accounts for them in the
MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
located in the Sun Building, opposite City Hall, New-York. One dollar will open an account, and a few years' judicious savings, which will not be felt at the time, will provide a serviceable
CAPITAL TO START THEIR LOVED ONES
when they commence the busy realities of life.
CHARLES L. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, [illegible], has declared a DIVIDEND for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years, two per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. Said dividends credited as principal Jan. 1, 1874, and payable Jan. 19, 1874.

A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 233 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 333 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of six per cent. per annum, has been declared and will be credited depositors Jan. 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 19. Interest not withdrawn will be entitled to interest from deposit. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY G. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month; money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Surplus, $541,919 14; assets, $3,184,932 45.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st January, 1874, the General Agency in the United States of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) will be conducted by Mr. R. J. CORTIS, who is fully authorized to act on behalf of said Company.—No. 19 Broadway, New-York, December, 1873, Oceanic Steam Navigation Company.
J. H. SPARKS, Attorney.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Russia, Wed'day, Jan. 21	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 17, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 162 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE....LEMARIE....Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT....LACHESNEZ....Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Feb. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA....Saturday, Dec. 27
PENNSYLVANIA....Saturday, Jan. 10
VIRGINIA....Saturday, Jan. 24

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy, Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A. M. | Canada, Sat., Jan. 10, 10 A. M.
Spain....Sat., Jan. 3, 3 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER....

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

California...Sat., Dec. 27 | Caledonia...Wed., Jan. 7
Italia...Wed., Dec. 31 | Australia...Sat., Jan. 10
Ethiopia...Sat., Jan. 3 | Olympia...Wed., Jan. 14

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE....Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BENDOR....Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....Jan. 7,
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Jan. 14, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE....Jan. 21, 8 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....Jan. 28, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.

Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Dec. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)....Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)....Jan. 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)....Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct)....Jan. 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—THURSDAY, Jan. 8, steam-ship COLON, Capt. H. P. CONNER, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 30.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 1, 12 M.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH....Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL....Jan. 30.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS....Dec. 27.
ETNA....Jan. 13.

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 30.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 6.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:57 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 4:35 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad. The 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ELIZABETH M. CONKLING plaintiff, against ALFRED H. SENIOR and Sarah J., his wife; Edward M. Senior and Emily M., his wife; Charles A. Senior and Elizabeth G., his wife; Amanda M. Senior, Philip Van Volkenburgh, Daniel E. Van Valkenburgh, Charles Brenneman, William Gibson, Louis W. Towt, E. Ludlow Cooke, J. Henry Whitmore, William C. Rhinelander, Ellis N. Crow, James Treanor, John Shea, Luther S. Bowman, James M. Shanahan, William P. Bowne, Thomas H. Harding, George Hollister, John M. Chamberlain, Joseph Malloy, and William Bennett, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1873.
THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1873.
THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n22-law6w8

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, plaintiffs, against CHARLES ROLSTON, Andrew L. Roberts, Lydia J. Roberts, Charles J. Williamson, Valentine Gleason, Gottlieb Engel, John Doe, and Richard Roe, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, with interest upon thirty thousand dollars from June 5, 1873, and interest upon thirty thousand dollars from July 7, 1873, and with interest upon fifteen thousand dollars from the 9th day of August, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1873.
ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1873.
ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
n29-law6w8*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—City and County of New-York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against GEORGE KUHN and JULIA KUHN, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, Emanuel Lowenfels, Pelatiah P. Page, Amy Willits, The Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n29-law6w8a* No. 39 Nassau street.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—LEWIS KLEE, plaintiff, against JOHN STEIN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen hundred sixty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1873.
LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 200 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1873.
LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d20-law6w8*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—City and County of New-York.—The GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against GEORGE KUHN and Julia Kuhn, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, Elker Rockefeller, Pelatiah P. Page, and Amy Willits, the Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher, and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this County, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n29-law6w8* No. 39 Nassau street.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—SAMUEL WINTERNITZ and EDWIN R. ROBERTSON, plaintiffs, against STOWELL & WARD, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $964 20, and $2 03 costs of protest, with interest from the 26th day of October, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 30, 1873. D. & T. McMAHON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 13 Chambers st., City of New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 23d day of December, 1873.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1873.
Yours, &c., D. & T. McMAHON,
d27-law6w8* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—City and County of New-York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against GEORGE KUHN and Julia Kuhn, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, John May, Pelatiah P. Page, Amy Willits, The Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher, and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8th, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28th, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n29-law6w8*. No. 39 Nassau street.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

Private parlor and bed-room, connecting; handsomely furnished, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also, bright, sunny square room. References.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.

A suite of rooms on second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.; handsome parlor floor, with or without private table; also, room on third floor.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT ON SECOND floor, to gentlemen only. Family strictly private. No. 159 West 15th st. Reference required.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.,

Pleasant rooms to let with board.

ROOM TO LET—ON SECOND FLOOR, WITHOUT board. No. 30 East 28th st., near Madison av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THREE OR FOUR persons can be accommodated with board; pleasant home and good table. Apply to E. S. CRANK & CO., No. 1,205 Broadway, corner of 29th st.

WINTER RESORTS.

BEAUTIFUL WINTER RESORT OF ST. MARY'S, Ga., opposite Fernandina, Fla.—Climate similar to Southern Italy; sulphur springs, first-class hotel. For circular or information, address
BOWMAN & TAYLOR, Proprietors.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn.; number limited to twenty; the next session will begin Jan. 2. Rev. C. E. ABBOTT, Dr. G. E. ABBOTT, Principals. HARTFORD, Dec. 9, 1873.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Call at No. 56 South 5th av.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. B. HINDS, A. M.

WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 23D ST., corner 6th av. Day and evening. Please call.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. ALLEN and EMIL M. BLUM, bankrupts.—Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, dated Dec. 24, 1873, and to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1873, at 11 A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the said bankrupts contained in the building No. 639 Broadway, in this City, consisting of store fixtures and furniture, and of a stock of wines, liquors, cigars, fruit, teas, &c., &c., the sale to take place in the store No. 639 Broadway.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1873.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 7,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) Dec. 27, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, 400 cases Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship Assyria, landing at Pier No. 21 North River; 100 boxes Malaga Lemons.

UNREDEEMED BAGGAGE LEFT AT NO. 17 West 24th st., on or before March 5, to secure unpaid board bills, will be sold at public auction at noon TO-DAY, at the store of Bowe & Hillier, University place, corner 8th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAY COOKE, William G. Moorhead, Harris C. Fahnestock, Henry D. Cooke, P. M. Cooke, George C. Thomas, James A. Garland, and Jay Cooke, Jr., copartners as Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, New-York, and Washington, bankrupts.—Eastern District of Pennsylvania, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., of the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Assembly Building, south-west corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, in said district, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Joseph Mason, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

N. B.—Edwin M. Lewis, Esq., has been appointed Receiver. Office No. 427 Chestnut street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia.
JAMES N. KERNS,
d13-law3w8 U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BENT, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John B. Bent, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of December, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d30-law3w8*

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

SPECIE PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

EVERY NIGHT AND THIS SATURDAY MATINEE,
G. L. and C. K. FOX'S
Freshest, Brightest, Best, Comic Trick Spectacular Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD,
which abounds with features calculated to delight both adult and child, and is, from prologue to transformation scene, one continuous exhibition of the comical, marvelous, and fanciful!
THE MARTEN FAMILY!
THE RIGL SISTERS!
HERR CARL LIND!
THE JACKLEY TROUPE!
and other specialty artists of renown are contributors to the GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!!!

Let the children see HUMPTY DUMPTY and OLD ONE, TWO, BUCKLE-MY-SHOE, on their travels in foreign parts, and join their gleeful shouts to the uproarious mirth with which the beautiful and capacious Grand Opera-house resounds at every performance of HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!
SPECIAL MATINEE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GABRIEL	OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF	GRUB
GABRIEL	The New Christmas piece	GRUB
GABRIEL	Crowded Houses — Delightful Fes-	GRUB
GABRIEL	tival.	GRUB
GABRIEL	GABRIEL GRUB.	GRUB
GABRIEL	The most extraordinary, grotesque,	GRUB
GABRIEL	exciting, and beautiful entertainment	GRUB
GABRIEL	ever presented.	GRUB
GABRIEL	Look at the Star Artists—Majilton-	GRUB
GABRIEL	Raynor Families, Prof. Nelson and sons,	GRUB
GABRIEL	Mlle. Louise Boushell, the bewitching,	GRUB
GABRIEL	beautiful, elegant, wire volante artist;	GRUB
GABRIEL	Chas. and Carrie Austin, in their mirac-	GRUB
GABRIEL	ulous Zouave drill and bayonet combat.	GRUB
GABRIEL	Grand Matinee SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.	GRUB
GABRIEL	HOLIDAY PRICES REDUCED.	GRUB
GABRIEL	Admission, 50 cents; Family Circle,	GRUB
GABRIEL	30 cents; Reserved Seats, Balcony or	GRUB
	Orchestra, $1.	GRUB

ACADEMY. GRAND AIDA MATINEE.

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
and last performance prior to departure for Cincinnati of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 1:30 P. M.,
AIDA.
TORRIANI, CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA, &c., &c.
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor MUZIO

Matinée prices: General admission, $2; reserved seats, (all parts,) $1 extra. Seats at Academy, also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
DOORS OPEN AT 7:30; COMMENCES AT 8.
NINTH WEEK OF Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
In the comedy series
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30,
Will be repeated, Mr. Dion Boucicault's new legitimate comedy, in five acts, entitled
A MAN OF HONOR.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKET, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, G. F. BROWNE, J. W. LEONARD, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Miss LAURA ALEXANDER, Mme. PONISI, and Miss BLAISDELL.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1:30 P. M.

The Second Annual Grand Ball
IN AID OF THE
NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

Tickets to be obtained of the manager or at the following convenient places:

Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, No. 40 Park av.
Mrs. JAMES M. BLACK, No. 91 5th av.
Mrs. F. H. TOWS, Gilsey House.
Miss ALICE SANDFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mrs. JOS. WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. B. H. VAN AUKEN, No. 421 5th av.
Mrs. AMOS TENNEY, No. 212 West 59th st.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Mr. J. S. CASE, No. 91 Wall st.
Boxes of Mrs. JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., No. 37 West 42d st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 29,
P. B. DU CHAILLU.
Subject—"Land of the Midnight Sun."
Tickets at the Library, and No. 114 Broadway.

GRAFULLA'S
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

PROMENADE CONCERT, Seventh Regiment Armory, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1873.

Tickets can be obtained from the active or veteran members of the regiment or from C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 83 East 10th st.

Positively no tickets will be sold at the door.

Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie,
ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, JAN. 15.
Tickets and boxes at Rullman's, No. 114; P. Routey's, 713, and A. Flaurnaud's, No. 487 Broadway, (up stairs;) Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and No. 38 Clinton place.

THE PILGRIM,
BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.,
EVERY NIGHT, (Sunday also,) and 2:30 P. M.
Gallery, 25 cents; parquet, 50 cents; balcony, $1.
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,
Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address
NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for city or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, American Protestant girl in hotel, boarding-house, or private family; good references; can sew, and make herself very useful. To be seen at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED COOK, with best of references from first of families in England and New-York; is competent to do all kinds of cooking; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS A GOOD cook; neat in her kitchen; makes good bread and biscuits; is willing to assist in the washing; can give good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN; excellent cook; can do English or French cooking, boue, lard, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, get up all kinds of nice side dishes; very best City testimonials; excellent baker. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; A THOROUGHLY competent and reliable cook; very neat and industrious; can take full charge; speaks English; best City references. Call at 166 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, HONEST NORwegian girl as general servant or house-maid; speaks English well, and is qualified to take any position as a servant in a family; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 166 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GOOD NORTH GERMAN girl as general house-worker; has good recommendations. Call at No. 93 East Houston street, near Bowery.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman; good waitress; understands the care of silver; gets up salads in the best manner; or will take chamber-work and waiting; very best City or country references. Call at No. 335 4th av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also single-handed experience; good City reference. Address G. L., Box No. 32 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant butler; has excellent City references, and is a steady, good upper servant. Can be seen at No. 98 West 37th st., French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERman;) understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 408 7th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of flowers, hot and cold graperies, a first-class vegetable grower, and thoroughly experienced in landscape gardening; can produce the best of reference. Address No. 151 East 32d st., for two days.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BODY SERVANT OR waiter in a small, private family, by a young Englishman; good experience in both capacities; good reference given. Address C. T., Box No. 30 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENT WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES-DAMPener; something new and important to housekeepers; a neat and useful article for dampening clothes; price, 25 cents each.
UNDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

WANTED—ENGLISH OR GERMAN, AS COMpanion to a lady; expected to sew, and be otherwise useful; highest references. Call at No. 108 Madison av.

WANTED.—A BODY SERVANT—A YOUNG OR NOT over middle-aged man; unmarried; competent to all the duties of a body-servant, at home or abroad; may be wanted as nurse. Enquire at No. 28 Bond st.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A PROTESTANT, WHO speaks French, with good City references. Apply from 10 until 2 at No. 4 West 33d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over promptly at 11.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS of the new play LED ASTRAY; Written and arranged expressly for this theatre by Dion Boucicault.

THE THEATRE crowded to the doors every night. Seats may now be secured TWO WEEKS in advance.

"A decided and electric success."—"*Play-goer*," *in the Herald*.

The most entertaining, and will, doubtless, prove the most popular comedy presented to us since Mr. Robertson ceased writing.—*Evening Post*.

Of all the plays produced in New-York for years, not one equals in interest and morality that upon the boards of the Union Square Theatre.—*Evening Mail*.

Seldom, indeed, have we seen a French comedy whose tone is so pure, whose philosophy is so acceptable, whose sentiment is so wholesome, and whose dramatic interest is so well sustained.—*The World*.

An excellent acting piece, performed with spirit and smoothness, and illustrated by a stage attire elegant and tasteful.—*The Times*.

Characters by Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Wilder, and Quigley.

CARD.

THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE TO THE PUBLIC.

The New-York *Herald*, after grossly maligning this Theatre and its Company during the present performances of "Led Astray" in its dramatic columns, has refused to insert our advertisements because they were not of equal length with those given by us to other newspapers. The undersigned feel bound, in the name of decency and fair dealing, to resist this attempt to coerce them into paying a large weekly tribute to a newspaper which persistently and maliciously abuses their establishment; and they respectfully notify the public that hereafter the UNION SQUARE THEATRE advertisements will not appear in the New York *Herald*.
SHERIDAN SHOOK.
A. M. PALMER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, NO. 728 BROADWAY.
GRAND CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.

LAST — TWO — NIGHTS.

WILKIE COLLINS'
WOMAN IN WHITE,
WOMAN IN WHITE.
WYBERT REEVE,
as Count Fosco.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
A THOROUGH ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

PRICES—Orchestra seats, $1; balcony and dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, at 8.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Overture to Schiller's "Bride of Messina"....Schumann
Concerto for Two Violins....Spohr
Messrs. E. ARNOLD, S. E. JACOBSOHN and orchestra.
Symphony No. 5, "Leonore," (new,)....Raff
Theme and variations, Scherzo, Finale } "Septett"....Beethoven
Overture, "Le Carneval Romain"....Berlioz

Season tickets for the remaining FIVE CONCERTS, including reserved seat, $7, can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall. The sale of single tickets will commence on THIS MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.
ADMISSION TICKETS, $1 and $1 50.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 cents extra.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 3, 1874, AT 2,
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.

CHARITY FAIR—MASONIC TEMPLE, CORNER 23d st. and 6th av., will close TUESDAY, DEC. 30.
ATTRACTIVE AMUSEMENTS.
Admission, ten cents.

GEO. H. WALLACE & SON.—FOURTH SATurday Evening Hop.—Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building, 14th st.,) commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth avenue and West Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873. GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR,
au8-law6m8* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873. CATHERINE GILMARTIN,
au2-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.
o18-law6m8* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.
CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
n22-law6m8 Executors, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 62 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.
JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR, } Executors.
d6-law6m8* TOWNSEND WANDELL,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.
n22-law6m8a* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873. CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.
ERNEST MILLET,
JAMES SAXTON, } Executors.
ALFRED DICKINSON,
au16-law6m3a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.
WILLIAM JOYCE, } Executors of
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN, } John S. Howell, deceased.
au30-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. R. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873. W. P. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.
je28-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.
SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-law6m8* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
CORNELIUS H. CLARK,
jy26 law6m8* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
d20-law6m8* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. [illegible] Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of [illegible].—Dated New-York, [illegible] day of December, 1873.
LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-law6m8* MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN SHOW.
Rink, 3d av. and 63d st.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM

Closes with the Holidays. Prof. Hutchings, Lightning Calculator; Aztecs, Fiji Cannibals; Zip, the "What is it?" Admiral Dot, &c., &c. Automatic Wonders; Fairy Grottos; Glass Blowers; Portrait Gallery; Hall of Mechanism, &c., &c. Five Hundred Wild Beasts, that should be studied by every child in New-York. Living Giraffes and Baby Elephants. At 2 and 8 daily, the Monster Double-Ring Circus, under the directorship of the veteran Frank Whittaker. The gorgeous Equestrian Sensation, the "Battle of Bunker Hill" every night, in addition to regular programme. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
POPULAR PRICES:
Balcony, $1; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

SECOND WEEK of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU as
KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER!
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Everything New, New Scenes, New Effect.

Read what the New-York *Herald* says of Kit: "It is not often that a critic can accord unqualified praise to a performance, but the manner in which this truly American drama is presented leaves no room for unfavorable criticism."

GRAND KIT MATINEE, ON X-MAS DAY.

In active preparation a new play by the celebrated dramatist, Adolphe Belot, author of "Article 47," and other successful plays, entitled
LA FEMME DE FEU,
in which Mrs. J. B. BOOTH will soon appear.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.

Box office open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may be secured ten days in advance.

Prices, $1 50, $1, 75c., 50c. Boxes, $15, $12, $10.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PARRICIDE!!!! THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION.

BELOT'S great PARISIAN SENSATION
An instantaneous Hit!!!
The audience alternately thrilled with emotion and convulsed with genuine LAUGHTER!!!
The most GORGEOUS SCENERY in the City!!!
All the GREAT ARTISTS in the cast!!
Including Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mr. Louis James, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nellie Mortimer, and others.
A RARE TROUPE of Gymnasts in the GREAT CIRCUS SCENE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
at 1:30 o'clock,
SPECIAL MATINEE OF PARRICIDE.

WOODS' MUSEUM. E. L. DAVENPORT.
FIRST MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
E. L. DAVENPORT
as
WILLIAM,
in
BLACK-EYED SUSAN
and
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
E. L. DAVENPORT
as
AYLMERE,
in the tragedy of
JACK CADE.
JACK CADE.
cast to entire company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

VOKES VOKES VOKES
THE BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
THE WICKED WORLD.
SATURDAY SPECIAL NIGHT,
EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

GILMORE'S
SIXTH SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT,
AT THE ARMORY, Fourteenth st., near Sixth av.
PROGRAMME, THIS SATURDAY EV'G, DEC. 27, 1873.

1. GRAND PROCESSIONAL MARCH, "The Silver Trumpets," as played at St. Peter's, Rome....Viviani
   Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
2. OVERTURE, "Il Poliuto"....Donizetti
   Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
3. SOLO FOR CORNET, "Whirlwind Polka"....Levy
   Mr. M. Arbuckle.
4. SYMPHONY, No. 3, (Scotch)....Mendelssohn
   Two movements.—1. Andante Con moto; 2. Allegro Assai.
   Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
5. BURLESQUE GALOP, "Southern Life"....Conradi
   Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
6. GRAND FEST OVERTURE, on the "Austrian Hymn," (second time)....Westmeyer
   Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
7. SAXOPHONE SOLO, "Fantasie sur Suisse,"....Lefebre
   Mr. E. A. Lefebre.
8. MARCH MILITAIRE, "22d Reg." (by request)....P. S. Gilmore
   Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
9. GRAND DIVERTIMENTO on airs de Ballet, from "Il Profeta"....Meyerbeer
   Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
10. QUADRILLE OF ALL NATIONS....Jullien
   Introducing the airs of all nations, with variations for the principal instruments.

Single tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 10 tickets, $4. For sale at the usual places, and at the door.

SEVENTH REGIMENT
CHARITY BALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1874.

The boxes will be sold by auction, at the armory of the regiment, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1874, at 8 o'clock.

ROBINSON HALL, 16th st., near Broadway. Prof. Hartz will give his wonderful magic entertainment EVERY EVENING this week, including the astounding Indian Box and Bricking Basket, (copyright,) with matinees on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2; doors open at 1:30. Tickets 50 cents only. Commence (evening) at 8 o'clock.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, THE PHRENOlogical Rooms, No. 389 Broadway.—Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character.
Good books for presents.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, &c.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash or installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS—SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at H. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos and [illegible] sent on receipt of cost price. Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING Reliable, warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER NEW and second-hand Pianos and Organs, for rent and sale on installments very low during the holidays; beautiful carved Piano, cheap. BERRY & CO., 733 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $150; one do., perfect order, $100. Installments taken. E. CABLE, No. 107 West 23d st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—TO FORM A BUSINESS CONNECTION with an upright young man—having friends who can command funds—who is willing to go to Chicago and engage in real estate and loans on first bond and mortgage. No safer business in the world. A man who understands abstracts, deeds, &c., preferred. Best references required and given. Address CHARLES E. ADAMS, No. 160 Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill.

$20,000.—A COMPANY MANUFACTURing a staple article, with good reputation and extensive trade, wishing to increase its business, would negotiate with a good party having above amount to invest, who can also have position as treasurer if desired; profits large and business safe; good references given and required. Address SPECIAL HARDWARE, Box No. 145 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPONSIBILITY AND business experience desires the general supervision, such as building, repairing, renting, collecting, insuring, &c., of one or more estates. Address TRUSTEE, No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESS [illegible] stock about $10,000 [illegible] a fortune for somebody. Address FORTUNE, Box No. 211 Times Office.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BRADLEY BANKRUPTCY CASE.

FURTHER INTERESTING REVELATIONS—ONE OF THE PARTNERS IN THE TOMBS—ANOTHER IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

The particulars of the Bradley bankruptcy case, the flight of the senior partner to Canada, and the commitment of Major William G. Bradley, his son, to Ludlow Street Jail, by United States Commissioner Betts, on Wednesday evening, appeared in THE TIMES of Thursday. On Wednesday morning last a meeting of the creditors was held at the store No. 495 Broadway, at which Mr. Hugo Hoffman, brother-in-law of the Major, and son-in-law of Mr. Edson Bradley, confessed that he had attempted, in connection with the Major and Edson Bradley, to defraud the creditors of the firm. This was done by secreting [illegible] sums of cash, notes, and drafts received by tearing leaves out of the cash-book, and by concealing funds belonging to the firm. In this, he said, he acted under the instructions of the Bradleys. At a secret meeting of all the partners held at No. 55 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, the elder Bradley had with him gold certificates to the value of $70,000 or $60,000, which he had obtained from notes, drafts, &c., belonging to the firm. All this was generally agreed to by the different members, with the exception of Mr. Church, who was not cognizant of any of the illegal proceedings. Old Mr. Bradley accordingly departed for Canada in the manner already detailed. Then came the "aberration of mind," "mysterious disappearance," and other charming theories with which the neighborhood and anxious creditors were entertained. After these confessions had been made the meeting was adjourned to the law office of Reed & Drake, No. [illegible] Broadway, where Hoffman further admitted that he had burnt one cash-book and mutilated several others. His various statements having been put in the form of an affidavit, Commissioner Betts issued a warrant for the arrest of William G. Bradley. A petition was then drawn up and an application made before Judge Blatchford to throw the firm into bankruptcy. Marshal Looney was put in charge of the store, No. 495 Broadway, where over $[illegible] worth of cloths and woolens, and $30,000 in notes and checks, were found. Besides this the open book accounts of the firm standing to their credit amounted to over $130,000, showing their total assets to be over $900,000. The liabilities are $465,000, H. B. Claflin, Dale Bros., and Anthony Hall being the principal creditors. [illegible] taken to Ludlow [illegible] Commissioner Betts on [illegible] as a witness against [illegible] himself willing to be accompanied home by a detective. He also engaged to produce the mutilated portions of the books taken by him from the store. On arriving at his house in Joralemon street, Brooklyn, he was met by his wife, who endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. The detective remained in the house over night. On Christmas morning Mr. Hoffman removed the papers and mutilated pages of the books from under the stair carpet, where they had been all along hidden. In putting on his overcoat he leaned over toward his wife as if to whisper something private. On reaching the office of Reed & Drake he put on a reckless air, swore that "he didn't care what became of him. He wanted to go to prison now that his wife and friends had gone back on him." He said that he had given the promised papers to his wife and could not produce them. He would, however, fulfill his agreement in regard to appearing as a witness against Bradley. He then returned to Brooklyn in company with the detective. Here his wife and Mrs. Bradley proceeded to upbraid him in anything but gentle tones for what they termed his falseheartedness and treachery to the other members of the family. They also intimated that his detective friend would be much more agreeable if detailed to mount guard on the doorstep. After about an hour of this badgering Mr. Hoffman relented, and the gentlemanly detective took up his position on the outside. A watch, however, was set on the four corners of the block. Hoffman's brother, a book-keeper at No. 85 Gold street, who has about $1,000 of the firm's money deposited in his name, was the principal visitor, and kept coming and going up to 11 o'clock. Lights were seen in the house up to 4 o'clock. At 8:15 yesterday morning Hoffman, two ladies, and a young man. Edson Bradley, Jr., left the house and went to Mr. Moore's office, No. 102 Broadway. At 10:20 A. M. Mr. Moore and Mr. Bradley, Jr., went to Reed & Drake's office and endeavored to effect a compromise, but without effect. At 11:30 o'clock the side entrance to No. 102 Broadway, opening into a real estate office at No. 3 Pine street, was opened, and Hoffman, his face covered up by a large umbrella, and his wife, emerged. A carriage drove up, and the fugitives were driven to Barclay Street Ferry, where they were arrested at noon by a patrolman of the Third Precinct and taken to the Chambers Street Police Station. [illegible] after Marshal Looney served a subpœna on Hoffman, and an injunction was granted by Judge Blatchford restraining him from disposing of the property of the firm. Next appeared Detective Mooney with a warrant from Justice Morgan at the Tombs for Hoffman's arrest on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. On arriving at the Chambers street building, the recalcitrant woolen dealer was examined [illegible] without attempting to take back anything of his former confession. At 4 P. M. he was taken to the Tombs and committed by Justice Morgan without bail. [illegible] been issued in the United States Court holding him to bail in the sum of $[illegible]. Mr. Hoffman is of German descent, about five feet eight inches tall, rather stout, with full whiskers, and wears glasses. His partner, Major W. G. Bradley, [illegible] Ludlow Street Jail in default of [illegible] bail.

THE EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER BETTS.

The following evidence was given by Hoffman at the examination before Commissioner Betts: He said he was the son-in-law of E. Bradley and book-keeper of the firm of E. Bradley & Co.; that Wm. E. Bradley called at his house on Sunday last and told him that his father, Edson Bradley, had gone away from the City, and he thought to Canada. He then testified to a conversation which was held as to the affairs of the firm. The question was then put to the witness by Mr. Drake asking him if Bradley had shown him any gold bonds on Sunday. Col. Ethan Allen, appearing for the defense, objected to this question, and said he hoped Mr. Bradley would soon return from Canada. The question, after some discussion, was allowed, and the witness then went on to say that he did not see any such bonds, but he heard Edson Bradley tell his son Wm. E. Bradley, that he had gold drafts to the amount of $70,000. The firm had, up to Dec. 1, nearly $60,000 on deposit in the Ninth National Bank, and in the Importers' and Traders' Bank. The amount of bills receivable held by the firm, was about $54,000, all of which, with the exception of a few, were in the possession of the firm. None of these bills were received by W. E. Bradley up to Dec. 10, but he has taken moneys and checks belonging to the firm, amounting, I think, to about $35,000. Of this sum, which he told me he took last Sunday, $25,000 were in notes already matured. He further said he handed them to Mr. A. C. Bradley. I had those notes at my house on 23d of December when I told Bradley I did not want to keep them for fear somebody would be inquiring about them. On Sunday Bradley said he was going away, to which I replied: "What will become of us?" He then said we need not mind, as we should be taken care of; that he should leave behind him $600 for Mr. Church, $600 for William, and $600 for me. He said he had $3,000 in checks in his pocket. From Dec. 10 up to the 23d, I kept a special book, in which I entered all moneys received by the firm, but made no entry of such receipts in the books of the firm. That special book was at the office on Wednesday last. Mr. E. Bradley directed me to make these entries. On Wednesday, in last week, when the book was found the entries were not all there, for I had previously abstracted several of the leaves, and carried them away to my house, where I put them under one of the carpets. I left them there until last Tuesday, when I took them up and carried them in my pocket. The reason I did not bring them to New-York is because they were taken away from me; "they were not taken by force, yet I did not give them up." Of course I was cognizant of their being taken from me, but I made no effort to retain them. I am not aware of what has been done with them, and I have not since seen them. I have been requested by Mr. Church, who is a member of the firm, to deliver these leaves to him. They had not only entries of the money received but also an account of how the money was disposed of. Up to Dec. 10 a small book was kept, showing the daily cash balance of the firm, but that book was taken away by me on Tuesday last from the office, and I burned it the same night at my house. W.E. Bradley was notified by me that I had torn out the leaves from the book on the same day that I took them out. W. E. Bradley paid me $200 on Tuesday last, which was previous to my arrest.

A Police officer here notified the Commissioner that he had Mr. Hoffman in custody, on a charge of stealing a book, and that he must take him to the Tombs Police Court for examination before the court closed. The examination was therefore adjourned, and Bradley was held in default of $10,000 bail.

ANOTHER POLICY RAID.

Capt. Irving, of the detective force, received information a few days ago that policy gambling was being carried on extensively by Frederick J. Luthey, at No. 232 Greenwich street. Luthey is well known as the chief of the Brooklyn policy ring, and is equally celebrated as the more daring of "the outside policy backers." He does not take any slips or numbers from the regular lottery of Simmons & Co., but fills his own blanks and draws numbers to suit himself, paying from his own pocket any hits that may be made on his own selection of numbers. Capt. Irving detailed Detectives Leahy and Van Gerichten on the case, and for three days they watched Luthey's head office, at No. 232 Greenwich street. They learned yesterday that the policy-players went through the hallway of the building into the back yard, and thence into the rear room on the first floor of the adjoining house, where the gambling was carried on. Yesterday afternoon they made a descent on the place, and arrested John Clark, Luthey's representative; also, James Edgar and Thomas Smith, policy players. Clark, Smith, and Edgar were held for trial at the Tombs. The officers seized a quantity of books, policy slips, numbers, &c.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at No. 50 Pearl street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The actors were a sober man named James Gallagher, and his drunken wife. Gallagher is a laborer employed at the White Lead Works in Front street. On Christmas morning he started out on a gunning expedition, from which he returned in the afternoon about 5 o'clock, to find his wife in a beastly state of intoxication. No Christmas dinner had been prepared, and his two children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively seven and five years, he found half dressed and crying for something to eat. Gallagher was enraged at the conduct of his wife, but tried to curb his passion and remonstrate with her. His admonitions she replied to with bitter taunts, and having some liquor in the house, still continued to drink. Shortly after midnight she became altogether ungovernable, and by her violent abuse of her husband was attracting the attention of the other residents in the house. Gallagher tried to quiet her, but finding his efforts vain, lost his temper, and seizing the woman by the arms hurried her from the room to the top of the stairs, and in a moment of frenzy hurled her down two flights. The noise of the fall and the shrieks of the woman aroused the whole house. Mrs. Gallagher, after reaching the bottom of the stairs, lay perfectly still, and, on a hasty examination, the neighbors pronounced her dead. The cry was speedily raised, "He has killed his wife; send for the Police." Gallagher was understood to mutter some threats against any one who might interfere with him, after which he hastily entered his room, from whence issued in a moment a loud report, as of a rifle being fired off. Fearing that the unfortunate man had done some violence on his children, a half dozen men rushed up to Gallagher's room and burst in the door. A scene that for the moment utterly paralyzed them met their gaze. On his back on the floor near the stove was the unfortunate man, lying in a pool of blood. Between his legs lay a rifle, the barrel resting on his stomach. Bending over him were his two children, habited in their night-dresses, and besmeared with blood. From the boy the story of the tragedy was obtained. After his father returned to the room he approached the bed where the children, overcome with terror at the scene that had just been enacted before their eyes, lay awake. He embraced them passionately, and then removing his boots, lay down on the floor, having first taken his gun from the corner in which he had stood it when he returned from shooting. Placing the muzzle against his abdomen he pulled the trigger with the toe of his right foot. The wound inflicted caused death within half an hour. Immediately after the neighbors burst into the room a doctor was sent for, but Gallagher was beyond hope. He died without making any statement. The woman who was the indirect cause of this terrible tragedy was but slightly injured, but was so drunk yesterday morning that she could not be taken to court. The children were brought to the Second Precinct Station-house. It is supposed that Gallagher, who had the reputation of being a sober, industrious man, hearing the cry of the neighbors after he had thrown his wife down the stairs, supposed he had killed her, and, in a fit of remorse, committed suicide. Coroner Jones will hold the inquest.

FORGING A CERTIFIED CHECK.

The criminal classes, in the various operations necessary to the pursuit of their nefarious calling, exhibit a surprising degree of tact, enormous resources, clever artifices, and a fertility of imagination and enterprise truly astonishing. In no department of the lawless fraternity which infest this City, as it seems with immunity, are these qualities more apparent than in the class who devote themselves to check-raising and forgery. The thieves who employ their "talent" on these particular branches are possessed of no ordinary abilities. They are generally represented as persons of respectable appearance, with pleasing manners and address. A few days ago one of this class presented himself to Mr. Smith, the Actuary of the Franklin Savings Bank, Eighth avenue. The "gentleman" was perfect in his dress, fashionable without being vulgar, of unexceptionable appearance, and polished address. Having succeeded in securing the attention of Mr. Smith, he stated that he had an account in a down-town bank on which he was receiving only four per cent. He had drawn his money, he said, and intended to have deposited it with the Bank of the Metropolis, to the Cashier of which he had a letter of introduction from Messrs. Robinson, Chase & Co., but inasmuch as his business often took him out of town, and wishing to allow his wife to draw a certain amount in his absence, and that bank refusing to allow his wife interest on the deposit, he declined to open an account there. Under the circumstances, and as he lived up town, near by, he would desire to do business with the Franklin Bank. He thereupon produced a check for $5,200, purporting to have been drawn by Robinson, Chase & Co., on the Fourth National Bank, and bearing the usual certification from the proper officer of the paying bank. He, however, wished to draw $1,200 on the check and commence the account by depositing the balance, and then proceed to indorse the check. Mr. Smith, having examined the check and certification, as also the letter of introduction from Robinson, Chase & Co. to the Bank of the Metropolis, written on the official paper of the firm, did not suspect anything wrong. However, as it is the custom of the Franklin Bank not to take certified checks without having first ascertained their authenticity from the bank on which they are drawn, Mr. Smith dispatched a messenger to the office of Robinson & Chase with the check. The "gentleman" became very uneasy, and finding the position becoming more embarrassing, made a ready excuse to the Teller saying he would call again in a short time, and then took his departure. The check and certification turned out clever forgeries, so much so as to astonish the parties interested. The "gentleman" did not call again to the Franklin Bank, but transferred his custom to an east-side savings bank, where the same scene was repeated, but this time his patronage was accepted with a result, and to an amount, which the officials of that institution do not wish to acknowledge. As in the majority of such like cases "no arrests were made."

AN ARMORY IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

It was currently reported last evening that an attack would be made by the Eleventh Regiment on the garrison now holding the armory in Canal street for the Ninety-sixth Regiment. A TIMES reporter called at the armory last evening, and, finding the entrance fastened, knocked for admission. Suddenly a hoarse voice wheezed through the key-hole, "Who is dats?" and on being told who "dats" was said, "Schees," and he instantly sneezed and departed up stairs. Presently a number of footsteps were heard descending the stairs, and after a loud undoing of bolts, bars and locks the door was cautiously opened, and a burly Teuton, armed with rifle and fixed bayonet, barred the passage. The officer in command of the garrison next presented himself, supported by some of the guard. On the top of the landing were the main guard, prepared to receive visitors. "Captain," said the reporter, "it is said that an attack is to be made on you to-night. Is there any foundation for the rumor?" "I don't know," said he; "I heard an attack would be made, and I am here to defend the armory." "How many have you?" "Fifty. I'll remain here until morning, and keep the place against all comers." Meantime some of the soldiers "bolted" through the guard and disappeared in the darkness. The officer, Lieut. Adolph W. Meyleck, Company C, looked at the night and shook his head. After some further remarks as to the improbability of an attack on such an inclement night, the "bolters" returned, bearing provisions for the garrison. The door was then closed, the good night of the officer being drowned by a fit of coughing by the lonely sentinel. The armory of the Eleventh, in Ludlow street, was deserted, save by a few tyros learning to beat the goose-step on the drum. The detachment of the Ninety-sixth lay all night on their arms.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A deputation of laborers residing in the Twenty-first District called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, and requested him to sign the various ordinances passed by the Common Council relating to public works. The Mayor replied that he did not see any objection to the ordinances, and he would sign them if he found that the assessments for such works could not be vacated. In proof of his sympathy with the laboring classes, the Mayor exhibited a picture of himself, his sons, and about 100 employes at work in his sugar refinery. "Bedad," said one of the laborers, as he gazed upon the thrifty group of refiners, "that's just what we want. We'd like to be the same as the men in that picture."....Wm. H. Hendricks, a Marshal, attached to the Jefferson Market Court, resigned his office yesterday. Alexander B. Clarke is a candidate for the vacancy.

EMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

Yesterday the following vessels landed immigrants at Castle Garden: Cuba, Liverpool, 66; Italia, Glasgow, 15; Holsatia, Hamburg, 116, and the bark Marco Polo, from Bremen, 234. Up to the present the returns for the year show a decrease in the arrivals of immigrants of nearly 20,000 over those of last year, thereby reducing the revenue of the Emigration Commission by nearly $30,000 for the year. The large arrivals of Italians at the close of last year, and which crowded the institutions of the commission for over a month, tended to diminish the receipts of the institution. Large sums of money were spent on the Italians, not only in supporting them in Castle Garden, but in paying their expenses to the South. The interposition of the Government against the rush of destitute persons here from Italy with the Italian Consul had the desired effect. Not more than 100 arrive now in the month, and these come possessed with means to satisfy their wants. There are not more than thirty Italians at the present time in Castle Garden, and they nightly sleep around the stoves in the amphitheatre. A few of these belong to the *lazzaroni* class, who in the day time seek alms in the streets; the remainder are evidently peasants, and are waiting to be sent to South Carolina. Yesterday forty-four destitute immigrants were sent to South Carolina in the steam-ship South Carolina, from Pier No. 29, and it is expected an agent will arrive in a day or two to take some more to this State, where there is plenty of employment for them. Last night 160 men of the laboring class, many of them carrying bundles in their hands, were accommodated in the new reception-house. This is a new addition which has been built by the present Board of Commissioners, and is fitted up with benches and stoves especially for this class, in order that they may not have intercourse with the newly-arrived parties.

THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

WHAT THE MANAGEMENT SAYS ABOUT THE INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT OF THE HERALD.

A card published in the amusement columns of THE TIMES, signed by Messrs. Sheridan Shook and A. M. Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, yesterday, occasioned much comment among theatre-goers. The card states, as will be seen by reference to the amusement columns of to-day's issue, that the *Herald* has refused to insert the advertisements of the theatre, because they were not of equal length with those given to other newspapers. The management has, therefore, in a spirit of resistance to the attempt at coercing it to pay larger advertising bills than is necessary, notified the public that it will no longer advertise in the unfriendly journal. A statement of the position assumed by the managers, and the reasons for it, was given to a TIMES reporter, who visited the theatre yesterday, by Messrs. Shook and Palmer, as follows:

"The dramatic critic of the *Herald*, Mr. Seilhamer, has been from the commencement of the season, on Aug. 12, up to the production of "Led Astray," openly and avowedly inimical to the theatre. He has manifested this by the most unfriendly notices of the performances here, without regard to the merits of those performances—in some cases even declaring ahead that he intended to "pitch into" us. He has never remained in the theatre throughout one of our performances, and on the occasion of the first performance of "Led Astray," he left after the second act, and spent the balance of the evening at the bar in the adjoining hotel. To his criticism upon "Led Astray"—which was so brutal and unjust that it called forth from the public and from all the other newspaper critics an indignant protest—we took exception, and informed the business management of the *Herald* that we should withdraw all long advertisements and cease to patronize their job office until such time as we could have something like fair treatment at the hands of the person who controlled the dramatic column of the paper. This action we took at once. Subsequent to this Mr. Seilhamer was allowed, as we are informed and believe, to write an anonymous communication to the *Herald* in regard to the performance of "Led Astray," in which he personally abused one of the ladies of our company—Miss Eliza Weathersby—in what appeared to us to be a most shameful and unwarranted manner. We again protested against this in a letter to the *Herald*, which was published in that journal in a modified form. This ended the matter as we thought, but on Monday last our advertisements were thrown out of the *Herald*, and a statement sent to us in reply to our inquiry as to the reason for this action, which led us to believe that the management of the *Herald* considered our giving long advertisements to other newspapers and short ones to that journal as sufficient ground for them to refuse all our advertisements in the future. Regarding this action as unjustifiable and unwarranted, the management determined that they would hereafter depend upon the other City papers as a means of communication between them and the public, and would insert no more advertisements of any kind in the *Herald*. Since we began to insert short advertisements only in the *Herald*, and especially since we ceased advertising in it at all, our business has been tremendous, and very far in excess of what it ever was before."

THE CUBAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER EXPEDITION—$150,000 TO BE EXPENDED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

There was an unusual degree of activity yesterday at the head-quarters of Los Amigos de Cuba, in Exchange place. At an early hour Gen. Aguilera, the newly-appointed President of the Cuban Republic, was in attendance. He was accompanied by Gen. Miguel Aldama, the Government agent; Gen. Diaz Villegas, President of the Cuban Junta; Col. Arteaga, and many others. An early session was held with closed doors, and the utmost reticence was observed by all the members. Those who occupied the outer hall stated that business of the greatest importance was being transacted. It further leaked out that the subject under discussion was whether or not $150,000, the amount in hand, should be expended in fitting out, without delay, another expedition. This project had been deferred until the arrival of Gen. Aguillera in this City, and with the object, it is stated, to defer further action until they should see what disposition would be made of the Virginius after her arrival and condemnation in this port. If she was to be sold it was probable that she might again be bought for a similar mission. This delay was only advocated by a few, while, on the other hand, Gen. Aguillera was anxious to go to Cuba, and fill the position he was elected to. The general impression among outsiders yesterday evening was that the latter course would be adopted, that $75,000 would be spent in purchasing a fast steamer, and $25,000 additional would be spent in purchasing howitzers and field-pieces. Already a number of these guns have been secured, and are in store in this City. It is stated that fighting of the most determined character will be commenced under the new chief. Some say that the Medea has been already fixed upon, while others state the Edgar Stuart is being put in order to take the expedition from Baltimore. Information has been received, however, fixing positively upon New-York as the place of departure. While in session, yesterday, Col. Arteaga, the Secretary, was several times called to the outer room to answer the queries of a number of persons in regard to the arrival of the Juniata with the Virginius survivors. This official stated the Cubans knew nothing as to the time of her expected arrival, but as soon as she reached the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, it was believed the passengers would come on to the head-quarters of Los Amigos de Cuba. Two ladies inquired particularly after a young man named John Williams, who had been engaged in Kingston as one of the engineers on board the Virginius. The visitors were deeply distressed, and feared the young man, who was their brother, had been executed in Santiago de Cuba. No information could be given them at that time, and they left the place weeping.

MASONIC ELECTION.

At a stated communication of Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 329, F. and A. M., held on Monday evening, the 22d inst., at their lodge-room, Odd-fellows' Hall, the following officers were elected: George Kernahan, Master; Casper Metzger, S. W.; And. McLean Wood, J. W.; Isaac Solomon, Treasurer; John A. Werbstein, Secretary; Isaac Greenbaum, S. D.; George W. Clark, J. D.; John Gannon, Isidor Harris, M. of C.; Louis Lang, Marshal; E. B. St. John, Organist; Emmanuel Fensterstock, Seelig Baranski, Epreham Drucker, Trustees; Jacob Markson, Harris Cohen, Elias Aaron, Standing Committee; Harris Baranski, Tiler.

At the annual election of Alma Lodge No. 728, F. and A. M., held at their rooms, corner Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, on Monday evening, 22d inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: T. Barclay Mackie, Master; G. W. Schoonmaker, Senior Warden; Richard D. Alliger, Junior Warden; G. L. Schuyler, John J. Davis, and Jacob T. Boyle, Trustees; Fred. J. Vogell, Secretary; John Davidson, Treasurer; F. Hasbrouck, Grand Deacon; Eugene E. Bogart, Junior Deacon.

The annual election of officers of Mamaro Lodge No. 653, F. and A. M., held in Port Chester, resulted in the choice of George W. Armstrong, W. M.; S. S. Hall, S. W.; C. J. Chatford, J. W.; W. H. Boyd, Treasurer; Charles Sniffin, Secretary; J. W. Finley, S. D.; George Hurlbut, J. D.; William Foster, Tyler; Dr. E. F. Matthews, Wm. M. Gambling, and Eli Curtis, Trustees.

At the 1,023d regular communication of Hope Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Edwin D. Lackey, Master; Courtes T. Hubbs, Senior Warden; Washington Alexander, Junior Warden; Secretary, Edward F. Sheridan; Treasurer, Henry W. Morris; Trustees, Isaac C. Dingman, Andrew S. Bender, Wm. Lawrence.

CHRISTMAS AT THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

At the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, Christmas was celebrated by special festivities. The dining-rooms, having recently been newly furnished, were thrown open for the first time on that occasion. A substantial dinner of fowl, pastries, and fruits was provided for the children. During the day the boys were permitted to amuse themselves with out-door sports, while the girls were treated to songs and recitations in the school-room, under the supervision of the Matron. In the evening a very interesting musical entertainment was given, under the direction of Prof. Hallock, the Principal of the school, consisting of songs, glees, &c.

DALY WINS THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The grand billiard tournament, which has been pending during this week, between Maurice Daly and François Ubassy, was concluded last evening, Daly being the victor. The fifth of the series of matches was played in the afternoon in Chris. O'Connor's billiard saloon, in Union square, being a game of 500 points up. It was won by Daly in fifty-seven innings, Ubassy only scoring 360 points. The sixth and last of the series of games came off in the evening, at the Spingler House billiard room, and resulted in another victory for Daly, who ran the game out on the thirty-seventh inning, Ubassy making only 236 points.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of $15 from K. & M. for the Children's Aid Society.

At Plimpton Hall, last evening, Mr. Edward Powers lectured on "The Artificial Production of Rain."

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the fraternity of Delta Psi will be held at Philadelphia, Dec. 28 and 29.

The Christmas festival of Mission Sunday-school No. 63 took place in the chapel in Twentieth street last evening.

John Rodan, aged fifty-seven, of No. 122 West Nineteenth street, fell down stairs at his residence, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

The steam-ship Amerique has taken the place of the Ville du Havre on the French line, and will sail from this port on the 7th of February.

Mr. Stanley James, who has been in this country engaged in the interest of the working men of England, leaves in the Celtic to-day for Europe.

To-day's out-going fleet will number seven steamers, viz.: City of Chester, Celtic, Great Western, Europe, Italy, California, and the usual German mail steamer.

Templar Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Rite, will celebrate the festival of St. John, at the Church of the Disciples, on Monday evening, Dec. 29.

Ann McManus, aged fifty-five, of Ninety-ninth street and Eighth avenue, fell on the sidewalk, in front of No. 332 Greenwich street, yesterday, and dislocated her hip.

Patrolmen Mallan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, Beig, of the Eleventh Precinct, and Dyer, of the Fifth Precinct, were yesterday dismissed the service of the Board of Police.

Patrick Gunther, aged forty, of Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, while at work on Fourth avenue and Sixtieth street, had two of his ribs broken by a stone falling upon him.

Messrs. F. Alexander & Sons have adopted for their Vera Cruz and Havana steamers, and will hereafter, burn a green-white-red Coston light as a distinguishing night signal.

The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, which left Liverpool on Dec. 13 and Queenstown on Dec. 14, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days than those previously at hand.

Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock will deliver a sermon at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, to-morrow, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Unity of the Race."

Capt. Guard has been substituted for Capt. Morgan as commander of the Guion steamer Wyoming, the latter having been suspended for six months by the Liverpool Board of Trade for neglect of duty.

C. Rouse was yesterday arrested by a Deputy Sheriff on an order of arrest issued by Judge Gross, at the suit of H. C. Lowenthal, who seeks to recover damages for assault and battery. The defendant gave bail in $500.

At the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, Judge Murray committed for trial Gustave Schiave, a dealer in birds, for purchasing, with a guilty knowledge, nine canaries, which were stolen from Mrs. Anne L. Loyd, of No. 6 West Sixtieth street.

Superintendent Matsell, yesterday, by direction of the Board of Police, issued a general order to the Captains of Police in this City to report forthwith all liquor stores where liquor is sold on Sunday, with the names of the proprietors and attendants.

An entertainment in aid of the "Bread-and-Beef House" was given at Lyric Hall, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, last evening. The programme consisted of wax-works and tableaux provided by the young ladies of the Anthon Memorial Church.

Winifred Burns, aged thirty, of No. 61 Mulberry street, was seriously burned about the body and face yesterday morning, by her clothing taking fire from some kerosene oil with which she was attempting to kindle a fire. She was taken to Park Hospital.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will be delivered this evening, Dec. 27, in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Bowdoin College, Maine, on "Radiates," being the first of a series of four on natural history.

Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band will give another of their Saturday evening concerts to-night at the armory in Fourteenth street. A cornet solo, "Whirlwind Polka," by Mr. M. Arbuckle, and saxophone solo, "Fantasie air Suisse," by Mr. E. A. Lefebre, are the gems of the performance.

The Board of Police, at their session yesterday, had under consideration the matter of dividing that portion of Westchester County recently annexed to the City of New-York into two Police precincts, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. Chief Clerk Hawley was instructed to prepare the necessary resolutions, leaving the boundaries of the precincts blank.

The work on the new Post Office will not be materially affected by the Winter months. The construction of the Mansard roof is steadily progressing, the brick and iron work being nearly completed. It is estimated that the roof will be finished on the 1st of March or 1st of April if the work can be carried on as at present.

On Christmas eve the boys of the New-York Catholic Protectory assembled in the spacious chapel of the institution to tender the Rector, Brother Teliono, their acknowledgments, and present him a slight token of regard as grateful to his feelings as it was creditable to their own. This Christmas offering consisted of a fine portrait of Brother Teliono himself, valued at $500.

The officers of the New-York Infant Asylum announce their second annual ball at the Academy for the 13th of next month under, the very best patronage. The four great entertainments of this season to be held in the name of charity are the Seventh Regiment reception, Jan. 6; the Roman Catholic Asylum ball, Jan. 7; the Infant Asylum ball, Jan. 13, and the well-known charity ball, Feb. 5. All of them will occur at the Academy.

The fiftieth anniversary of St. Thomas' Church will be celebrated to-morrow (Holy Innocents' Day) with appropriate services. There will be morning prayer at 10:30 o'clock, and a jubilee sermon by Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, and in the afternoon a Sunday-school festival at 3:30 o'clock. The music at the morning service will be rendered by the well-known quartet of the church.

The Christmas term of St. John's School, Trinity Parish, closed with a reception last Wednesday. Ten special prizes were given, and every scholar in the school received a handsome present at the hands of the Superintendent, Rev. Wm. H. Cook, who congratulated the teachers upon the flourishing condition of the school. The Principal, Mr. G. B. Hendrickson, and the Vice Principal, Mrs. Brown, were the recipients of elegant gifts from their pupils. The school is free, and the Easter term commences Jan. 12.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. William C. Kingsley, who has been ill for some weeks, is in a very precarious condition.

Henry Johnson died yesterday from a fracture of the skull, received on Sunday night by falling into an area while running to the fire of the First Baptist Church.

Officer William Harkins, of the Third Precinct, who was charged with violently assaulting Mr. Jerome Kendervaer, of the town of New Lots, was dismissed from the department yesterday.

Patrick Sullivan, aged three years, while playing with matches that had been left in his reach, at the residence of his parents, No. 399 Sackett street, yesterday, set fire to his clothing, and was so seriously burned that he died within a few hours.

A youth named Gallagher, of the Fourth Ward of New-York, and an old rough named Turner, of Brooklyn, fought for a small purse in a bar-room at Fort Hamilton on Christmas night. The fight was broken up by a general interchange of hostilities between the backers of both parties.

Mr. Aury Snediker, the Deputy Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, was presented with a very handsome service of silver by the members of the Brooklyn Bar on Wednesday last. Hon. Thomas E. Pearsall made the presentation address, and Judges Neilson and Reynolds, who were present, also made some remarks suitable to the occasion.

A meeting of the members of the Brooklyn Bar was held yesterday in the United States Court, to take appropriate action in reference to the demise of Samuel T. Jones, who died suddenly on Wednesday. Mr. Jones was for many years Clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Judge Pratt yesterday rendered his decision refusing to grant the injunction applied for by the Sammis brothers, restraining the Supervisors of the town of Huntington from paying the reward promised by that township for the recovery of the remains of Charles Kelsey. The decision was made on the ground that the Supervisors had already refused to pay the reward.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Christmas-tree festival at the Abbott Chapel, Byram, will be held this evening.

The brakemen on the Hudson River Railroad, who have been receiving $50 per month, are demanding $60.

E. B. Lane has bought from Aaron Ryder seventy-five acres of land, near Sing Sing village, for $16,000.

The wife of "Cedar Jack," a Morrisania boatman, died on Christmas in consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel.

Mrs. James Coles, of Fordham, while descending the stoop in front of her dwelling on Christmas night slipped down and broke both her wrists.

On Wednesday evening some one set fire to a building owned by E. Contant, near the camp-meeting grounds at Sing Sing, and the building was destroyed, entailing a loss of about $300.

Mr. Charles Ferris, Principal of the Union Free School, Pleasantville, has tendered his resignation to take effect on the 31st inst., with a view of devoting his time to preparation for the ministry.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, who has represented the town of Somers several years in the Board of Supervisors, and filled the position of Vice President of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers, for a considerable period, died at his residence on Sunday morning from pneumonia.

The Water Commissioners of Peekskill have selected the Van Cortlandt Mill property as the best source for the supply of the village with water. A dam is already built, and the water power available is deemed sufficient to force the water into a reservoir on Howard Hill, from which point, on account of its height, would give a pressure sufficient for fire purposes in nearly every part of the village.

The Harlem Bridge and Fordham Railway Company have placed a stove in each of their horse cars; although burning a small quantity of fuel, they impart a comfortable heat in the cars, and are thoroughly appreciated by the passengers. One of these stoves occupies the space of a single seat only. The New-York lines might for once take a valuable lesson from the above suburban road. The same line kept their tracks clear from snow last Winter by a simple arrangement of a scraper. No delays or doubling of teams were found necessary last Winter.

LONG ISLAND.

The tax-payers of Amityville are erecting a new school-house for the colored children of the village, to cost $800. The colored population of the vicinity have resolved to build an addition to it, with the consent of the Village Trustees, with the view of eventually establishing a classical department where pupils may be fitted to enter college.

NEW-JERSEY.

A number of new hands have been put at work in Dortwiller's powder factory in Greenville.

The seminary collections in the Roman Catholic churches of the Diocese of Newark aggregate $6,654 89.

The recent failure of George M. Ware, of Salem County, for over $150,000, is announced. His assets are inconsiderable.

On Thursday night two valuable lap robes, worth $150, were taken from the carriage of Dr. Finn while he was visiting a patient in Bayonne.

A committee has been appointed to prepare the basis of an agreement for the consolidation of the towns of East and West Orange with Orange proper.

Mr. Oliver H. Perry, a prominent citizen of Belleville, died suddenly of heart disease, while on his way home from Newark, in a horse car, on Wednesday evening.

Walter Sherman, a compositor in the *Evening Journal* office, of Jersey City, was knocked down and robbed by two highwaymen on Hudson street, in New-York, on Wednesday night.

David S. Ross, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, died at his home in Clinton street, Jersey City, in consequence of having been crushed between the bumpers of two cars at the railroad depot in Jersey City.

Patrick Waterson, who is charged with having forged a note for $2,500 upon the estate of a deceased citizen of Newark, and then fled, has returned to his home in Jersey City, and the matter is in process of settlement.

President Mott, of the Newark State Bank, has completed his examination of the affairs of the Hoboken Savings Bank. Chancellor Runyon, to whom his report will be made, will make known its contents on Monday.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have paid into the Jersey City Treasury the tax levied under the new law, taxing railroad property for municipal purposes, and the Erie Railroad has signified its readiness to do so.

A mass-meeting of French citizens who are in favor of abolishing the contract system in connection with the City works, held a meeting at Plane Hall, Newark, last evening. Addresses were made by John Y. Foster and others.

☞ Up to this time, the Newark Relief Association has received $3,605; $1,308 47 has been paid out on orders of the Superintendent, and there remains a balance of $1,541 88. The families assisted daily average 229, at a cost of $2 75.

The roof and attic of the residence of Thomas Sayre, on Spring street, Elizabeth, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Careless use of matches by the children is supposed to have originated the flames, which involves a loss of about $700.

On Wednesday night two thieves entered Beach Bros'. grocery store, on Jersey City Heights, and stole the money drawer. Mr. Beach observed them coming out of the store. He followed them for some distance, when they drew their pistols upon him and frightened him away.

In the Middlesex Circuit Court yesterday the trial of a suit brought by Wm. Wright against the Washington Clay and Brick Company to recover $5,000 for the loss of a sloop, was commenced. The company in 1871 owned a wharf at South River which, at high tide, was concealed from view. While plying between Washington and New-Brunswick in November of that year, the sloop struck the submerged wharf, and, with her cargo of 20,000 bricks was sunk. The case will be given to the jury to-day.

A BRUTAL POLICEMAN.

On Christmas Day, Officer James Casey, of the Twenty-third Precinct, as he alleges, in a spirit of playfulness, struck Timothy Sullivan a light blow on the ribs with his club. Sullivan, who apparently was in no mood for joking, resented the liberty taken with him, and threatened to throw a pail of milk over the officer, whereupon the latter clubbed him savagely and then arrested him. At the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, Judge Murray, when Sullivan was arraigned, promptly discharged him, and severely reprimanded the officer for his brutality.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts of two days, 200 head; market fairly active, and prices strong and higher, especially for good medium to fair Steers, sold at $4 25@$4 80; good to choice do., $5@$5 80; prime to extra do., $5 85@$6 25; Coarse, $3@$3 80; shipments, 1,100 head. Hogs—Receipts of two days, 16,000 head; quality generally poor; market quiet, but prices steady; shippers heavy; the principal buyers at $4 85@$5 15, with a few extra at $5 20; packers paid $4 65@$4 80; shipments, 11,000 head. Sheep active; receipts, 600 head; prices easier at $3 50@$4 75 for common to good; shipments, 182 head.

[Advertisement.]

A GIFT OF 1874.—Furs for the wife or daughter and a Hat for the husband or son are useful holiday gifts, and they can be advantageously procured at either of the Knox's stores, No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—W. L. Booker, I. F. Perry, Mr. Byke, R. Hughes, H. Melrose, S. E. Peabody, M. B. Loeb, L. G. Watson, W. W. Mali, J. W. Fassett, Mrs. Fassett, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Meldon, G. M. Clark, C. Wakefield, E. Bossange, Jr., J. F. McCoy, Mrs. G. C. McCoy, J. Bennett, G. E. Boomer, W. W. Reynolds, A. G. Findlay, B. Bissel, A. H. Glover, R. Fleming, G. B. Loveday, E. E. Warren, H. E. Kidd, W. Penn Lewis, P. B. Worrall, C. E. Cochrane, J. Armstrong, A. G. Agnew, J. H. Walker, A. Sampson, E. P. Sampson, G. C. Wigham, J. Brittner, S. Jarmalowski, J. W. Marshall, Dr. Rubio, Lord and Lady Milton, infant and servant, Thomas Miller, Richard Correll, J. Greason, F. West, G. Brady, J. Waddell, C. Gallavey, A. Angier, T. H. Harper, W. W. Yard, G. N. Bliss, J. K. Massey, W. Friedman, W. B. Richardson, Capt. J. V. Meigs, Mr. and Mrs. F. Butterfield, Miss Butterfield, Master Butterfield and servant, Mrs. Fox and daughter, Mrs. Chalmers, H. Painter, F. O'Dowd, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gracey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:39 | Moon sets.12:39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:30 | Gov. Island...2:19 | Hell Gate...3:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; Donau, (Br.,) Tyler, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Metropolis, Nicholson, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; J. W. Garrett, Hicks, Baltimore.

Barks Jennie Armstrong, (Br.,) Falvey, London, C. W. Bertaux; Cammella, (Aust.,) Vinus, Cork, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Britannia, (Br.,) Aimes, Cork or Falmouth, McMurray & Dammarel; Lotus, (Br.,) Currey, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Anna, (Br.,) Lockwood, Guantanamo, J. H. T. & J. U. Brookman; Ricardo, (Ital., Congleign, Dublin, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.; Sylphiden, (Norw.,) Hagausen, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pro Domo, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maury, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Belfast, Tetens & Bockmann; Giclimina, (Ital.,) Binglage, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; San Domenico, (Ital.,) Dodun, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. Mary A. D., (Br.,) Whitney, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Louise F. Mallory, Stetson, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Margie, McFadden, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Dec. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 73 cabin and 66 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Dec. 19, lat. 43 57, lon. 33 58, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 43 50, lon. 34 30, passed a Philadelphia steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 43 37, lon. 35 35, passed a French steamer bound E.; 23d, lat. 43 06, lon. 56 20, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 25th, lat. 40 45, lon. 68 46, passed a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Dec. 10, and Southampton 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Dec. 18, lat. 49 30, lon. 29, passed steam-ship Westphalia, hence for Hamburg; same day, lat. 49 20, lon. 30 04, passed steam-ship Ohio, from Bremen, for Baltimore; 22d, lat. 45 40, lon. 47 59, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 23d, lat. 43 15, lon. 56 35, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 25th, lat. 41 30, lon. 62 30, passed a Cunard and a Bremen steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Deane, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Magdalene, (Ger.,) Henke, Hamburg 45 days, with empty barrels, &c., to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Lorida, (Norw.,) Larsen, Hamburg 60 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Dec. 22, Adolph Luttenburg, seaman, of Norway, aged seventeen years, fell from the maintopmast rigging to the deck, and died in two hours of injuries received.

Bark Solafide, (Norw.,) Samuelsen, Hamburg 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Helene, (Norw.,) Hansen, Newport, Eng., 42 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Mai, (Norw.,) Stoesen, St. Vincent 34 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Mimi P., (Aust.,) Thian, Rotterdam 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Waubun, (new, 508 tons,) Spencer, of and 12 ds. from Machias, with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. S. C. Noyes, (of Newburyport,) Lee, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with oranges to Wm. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Weuberg.

Schr. Willemine, Scott, Providence.

Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Providence.

Schr. D. Comstock, Burroughs, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Mariner, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Ship Miranda, Harvey, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Ship Leyden, Hillyard, Dighton.

Ship Rhoda Holmes, Potter, Providence.

Ship S. J. Gurney, Gurney, Providence.

Below—Ship Niagara, (Br.,) McFarland, London Nov. 14, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.; bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, from Bermuda.

WIND.—Sundown, light; N. E.; raining.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Arr. 25th, steamer Glaucus, from New-York; arr. 26th, steamer Nereus, from New-York, brig Jennie A. Cheney, from Rio Grande.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia, and schr. Ringleader, from Smyrna.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 26.—Arr. steamers Mercedita, from Boston; Manhattan, from New-York; schr. Traveller, from New-York.

Sld. bark Norwille Pallas, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 26.—Passed out—24th, steamer Canadian, for Liverpool; brig Senorita, for Pernambuco; schrs. Peerless and Frank Jameson, for West Indies. The Roads are full. An easterly storm prevails.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Arr. steamer Vaderland, from Antwerp.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.—The bark Magnet, from Bull River, for Newcastle, put into Tybee, leaking, where she will repair damages.

Below, schrs. M. B. Bramhall, Sunny South, and Katie Mitchell, from New-York; Gettysburg, Horace Moodie, and L. Babcock, from Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.—Arr. steam-ships Pioneer, from Philadelphia; Seminole, from Boston.

Cld. steam-ships General Barnes, for New-York; Worcester, for Boston; bark E. C. Litchfield, for Montevideo; schrs. Sea Bird, for New-York; Isetta, for St. Johns, P. R.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 24.—Arr. brigs Long Reach, Boston, for Fernandina; Mary Fink, Millbridge, for New-York.

Sld. schr. Annie M. Allen and Kate E. Rich, for Baltimore.

25th—Arr. schrs. Leanda A. Knowles, Philadelphia, for St. John; Alpha, Providence, for Boston.

Sld. brig Java.

Arr. schrs. Freddie Walter, Philadelphia, for Boston; John Slueman, Rondout for do.; C. P. Gerrish, New-York for do.; Viola, South Amboy for do.; Cora Morrison, Virginia for do.; Wm. R. Page, New-York for Eastport; Teaser, South Amboy for Portsmouth.

Sld. schrs. Emma G. Edwards and Florence P. Hall.

26th.—Arr. schrs. Perses L. Smith, Hoboken for Boston; Pacific, New-York for Rockland; Ocean Belle, Piankatank River for Thomaston; Yosemite, Portland for New-York.

Sld. brig Long Reach.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 26.—The Inman steamer City of Brooklyn sld. from this port to-day for New-York.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Sld. to-day for American ports steamers Canada, Olympia, and St. Laurent; ships Glenbervie, Lydia, Hypatia, Iron Cross, Mary Jane, Yosemite, Olaf Nickelsen, Mathilde, Sea Flower, Mimi, Goldfinder, Maggie Carvill, Success, Dronning, Louise, Rotterdam, Seaton, Electra, Lalia W., and Superb.

Arr. from American ports, ships Emily, Biaggio, Somerset, Vesuvia, Una, Norge, Minerva, Star of Virginia, C. B. Hazeltine, Freya, George Hurlbut, Rachel, Maggie Douglas, and Courser.

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DRESS SHIRTS
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FINE LINEN, READY MADE OR TO ORDER, $2 25 EACH.
MASONVILLE MUSLIN,
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UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS OF MERINO AND FLANNELS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
REGNIER'S DOGSKIN GLOVES, $1 50 pair.
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For their TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, and DURABILITY.
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SUITS, $15. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $50.
SUITS, $25. SUITS, $60.
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OVERCOATS, $15, $20.
OVERCOATS, $25, $30.
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